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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1411

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INTERNATIONAL

LATIN AMERICA INSTITUTE HEAD INTERVIEWED ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 83 p 3

/Interview with V.V. Vol'skiy, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Latin America, by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent S. Zavorotnyy, date and place not specified: "The Difficult Path to Freedom"

/Text/ /Question/ Viktor Vatslavovich, it would seem that images of gloomy dictators and bloody tyrants have become commonplace in Latin American literature. It is enough to recall the books of Miguel Angel Asturias, the recent novels of Garcia Marquez and Roa Bastos. When reading them, it is difficult to rid oneself of the feeling that dictators have become an inalienable feature of political life in Latin America.

/Answer/ The roots of this phenomenon go back into the "long, terrible night of the Middle Ages," as the historian Salgado Freire has called the colonial period, which forged the life of the Latin American peoples over the course of three centuries. The war for independence from the Spanish crown swept away many remnants of feudalism, but the large land holdings, the latifundia, remained untouched. The landed oligarchy also served as soil in which dictatorial regimes grew in the past.

The present day "caudillo" is brought to power by the monopolies, primarily the American ones. Today there is no dictator in Latin America who does not depend for support on a bayonet stamped "Made in USA." These "scoundrel-generals" and "life presidents" fostered by American imperialism are essential to it: they ensure that the U.S. monopolies have unimpeded access to the natural resources of the continent.

Writers have turned their attention frequently to the figures of the cruel "favorites," in which the continent's history is so rich. In his time the well-known American author O. Henry poked fun at this phenomenon in the novel "Cabbages and Kings": he ridiculed it with humor and irony as an inevitable evil about which nothing could be done. Today this subject comes out sounding different. The novels of Asturias, Marquez and Bastos comprise an angry literature which lashes out. Their appearance is a sign of the renewal of the Latin American continent. By reflecting the essence of the growing liberation movement of the Latin American peoples,

this literature awakens the spirit of protest and forces the heart to beat more boldly.

/Question/ The tragic events in Chile, events to which the U.S. special services have the most direct relationship, aroused particular pain in the hearts of millions of people on our planet. What is happening today in this long-suffering country?

/Answer/ Today the Pinochet regime is experiencing not only an economic, political and social crisis, but I would say even a moral crisis. Unemployment has gone beyond the 30 percent mark. The country's foreign debt has reached an astronomical amount--\$20 billion. And this is from 11 million residents! A wave of bankruptcies has swept Chile. In the last two years alone more than 14,000 small and medium-sized enterprises have been ruined.

The main burden of the crisis has fallen on the shoulders of the people. The Chilean workers' struggle for their rights has undergone periods of upswing and decline, but it has never stopped for a single day. The "Hunger March" of 19 August 1982; strikes at enterprises, specifically at the Arauco cellulose plant; demonstrations in front of court buildings; hunger strikes to protest decisions by the judicial organs and strikes at the universities, strikes in which instructors, and even military personnel, have participated, as was the case in Concepcion: all this provides various forms of testimony to the growing struggle of the people.

The political nature of the crisis being experienced by the country is recognized not only by the communists, who are active in the underground. Today even close supporters of Pinochet talk about it openly. Francisco Sanfuentes, one of the rightist ideologues, admitted in an interview with the magazine QUE PASA? that in Chile the government's supporters are becoming fewer and fewer.

And is the demonstration which took place at the time of former Chilean president E. Frei's funeral not a moral condemnation of the fascist regime? At that time the people took to the streets of Santiago not to say farewell to the former president, but to stigmatize the tyrant who was taking part in the funeral ceremony. At the doors of the cathedral people in the crowd shouted at Pinochet, who was surrounded by an honor escort, "Murderer, murderer!"

In addition to the Popular Unity parties which are operating underground, forbidden youth organizations are making an important contribution to the struggle against tyranny. For example, a group of young fighters was recently arrested in Valparaiso; they had been distributing leaflets demanding freedom for Victor Moraga, a workers leader who had been put into the torture chamber, as well as for other participants in a meeting of working youth who had condemned the Pinochet regime.

I would like to take note of the fact that the first to join the ranks of the demonstrators in Chile and in other countries of the continent, the first to take up arms in order to end the oppression of the tyrants, as was the case in Cuba, Nicaragua and today in El Salvador, are the young

people. Not a single tyrant of the past was able to bring them to their knees, nor will this be done today by Pinochet, Stroessner or Duvalier. It is no accident that the victorious revolutions in Latin America have been so young. Nearly all of the commanders (the highest military rank in Nicaragua) are under 30. The leaders of the Cuban revolution ranged in age from 25 to 33 on the day of victory, 1 January 1959.

/Question/ And it was Simon Bolivar himself who warned of the danger which the USA poses for the peoples of Latin America when he said that the U.S. is destined by Providence itself to condemn America to poverty and suffering in the name of "freedom."

/Answer/ Bolivar's words remain timely today. They are distinctively illustrated by the Reagan administration's policy of armed interference in the internal affairs of the Central American peoples. And is there not evidence of this in the incursion of a large band of unsuccessful Somoza's into Nicaraguan territory. It is no secret to anyone that Washington long ago converted the territory of the Honduras into a staging area for the conduct of subversive operations against the Nicaraguan revolution. With the help of the Honduran military and the Somoza bands, the Washington administration intends to escalate armed actions against the Sandanista revolution. In fact, what is being discussed is the direct interference by the USA in the affairs of the Nicaraguan people. The attempts by the Reagan administration to dissociate itself from the accusations of involvement in this subversive activity cannot fool anyone. I believe that the people of Nicaragua will be able to stand up for their freedom and independence. They have on their side the solidarity of all honest people on the planet and the genuine sympathy of the Soviet people.

U.S. policy with regard to another central American country--El Salvador--has been marked by adventurism and ever growing aggressiveness. And there is a certain logic in the comparison with the infamous U.S. war in Vietnam, a comparison which is being made with increasing frequency. But the Salvadoran people's will for freedom will not be broken (as the American troops attempted to do on Vietnamese soil) by the "Atonal," "Atlatl" and "Ramon Beloso" punitive battalions, which were trained in the USA, nor by the bandits from the national guard and its American instructors. Nor will the generous American military and financial aid, which exceeded \$230 million last year, help.

The inability of the Salvadoran regime to suppress the rebel movement is becoming increasingly obvious. The fighters of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, in which representatives of practically all of the country's political parties are fighting side by side, can, as recent events have shown, take and hold a city and inflict serious manpower losses upon the army.

/Question/ The Malvinas (Falklands) crisis drove a new wedge into the relations between the USA and the Latin American states. Will Washington succeed in mending the crack in the system of intra-American relations caused by the war in the South Atlantic?

/Answer/ It is most likely that the USA will be able to mend the superficial cracks. However, the danger to any structure, as is well known, comes from those fissures which undermine the foundation of a building. In this sense, the consequences of the Malvinas crisis will show themselves--and more than once--at some time in the future. And, indeed, the U.S. actions in the Anglo-Argentine war chopped off the branch on which the entire intra-American system--created with such difficulty by Washington since the Second World War--rested. All of the U.S. promises about mutual support in the spirit of Pan-Americanism proved to be absolutely false when put to the test.

Incidentally, an 1831 decision by an American court provides the main argument on which England rests in defending its claims to the Falklands (the Malvinas). At that time the U.S. Supreme Court rejected a demand that the Argentine government pay a fine for the contraband trade which was taking place from American ships based on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. In its decision the court was influenced by the fact that these islands belonged to England and not to Argentina. This document was pulled out of nowhere to justify England's seizure of the Falklands (Malvinas) Archipelago.

But why will the United States nonetheless be able to mend the cracks in the system of intra-American relations? Let us recall that the USA is the main creditor for the majority of the Latin American countries, which have a foreign debt exceeding \$300 billion. The noose of this debt is what forces nations in this region to take a more tolerant attitude toward the American policy of blackmail and dictating to others.

/Question/ But the problem of foreign debts can, after all, become a double-edged weapon.

/Answer/ But this requires as a minimum one particular condition--the debtor countries must be able to unite, as the oil-producing nations did in their time by creating OPEC. If this kind of unification were to take place, the developing nations' dissatisfaction with crushing terms for the repayment of foreign debts would be expressed very differently.

/Question/ A speeding up of the democratization process in Argentine political life has been one of the consequences of the Malvinas crisis.

/Answer/ The Malvinas crisis united the Argentine nation in the struggle against imperialism. England the USA--NATO allies--acted not against any particular class of Argentine society, but against the entire people, against the entire Argentine nation, and against its legitimate aspiration to make the Malvinas Islands once again Argentine. It is natural that England's imperialist war, conducted with the help of the USA, could not fail to strengthen the struggle of the Argentine people for the democratization of the country, and the struggle for an independent foreign policy.

And today these sentiments are characteristic not only of Argentina but also of an ever growing number of countries on the continent, which are rejecting a policy which calls for following Washington's adventuristic course in an unthinking manner. The mood of change is felt everywhere. Everything indicates that the future of this part of the world lies not with dictators and tyrants

...and progress instead. And in this regard the ...
...in the words of the late president of Chile, Salvador Allende, we
...that the day is not far off when once again there will stand up a man
...who will walk in order to build a better society.

END
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STRENGTH

ANALYST INVESTIGA in Russian 24 Apr 53 p 4

[Article by Ye. Bolotin, Chongjin: "Twice Reborn"]

[Excerpt] I came to the port city of Chongjin in order to become acquainted with the operations of the rapidly-developing Metallurgy Plant imeni Kim Chak. After the first words of one of the directors of this huge enterprise, Comrade Kwon Sen Kwon, I understood that here too they still remember the "Legacy" of the Japanese invaders and American aggressors.

The present scale of production of metal and rolled metal at the Plant imeni Kim Il-sung cannot at all be compared with that of pre-war years or of the period of restoration work. Over 20 years in the history of the plant has shown a persistent ascent to the point at which the enterprise will become the main base of ferrous metallurgy in the DPRK (Korean National Democratic Republic).

The Plant named Kim Chak is probably the largest structure to represent Soviet-Korean technical and economic cooperation. One fourth of all Soviet specialists in Korea work here. They can justifiably be proud of their role in the creation of this powerful metallurgical giant. Many of them have been awarded orders and medals of the DPRK.

The person with whom I was speaking spent a considerable amount of time naming the structures that have been built in recent years. These include the new blast furnace with a capacity of 1,500 cubic meters, the wintering factory with 24-hour operations, the high-productivity battery of coke ovens, facilities for the uninterrupted casting of steel (exactly like the facilities in Lipetsk), a conversion shop and shops for hot and cold rolling.

It would be impossible to enumerate everything that has been done at the Plant Ireni Kim Chak. On the right bank of the Chzhektu River alone, the location of the plant, 22 shops have been built. Working there are over 10,000 workers and specialists. However, I would like to discuss one of the facilities in some detail.

Existing reserves of iron ore exceed 2 billion tons in the KNDR. Of these 1.3 billion are concealed in the depths of the Musanskiy Iron Ore Basin. The distance between Musan and Chongjin is about 100 kilometers. But how much railroad equipment would be needed to provide an uninterrupted supply of iron

especially difficult during the winter, when railroad cars had to be unfrozen in special heating facilities. The Korean metallurgists and extractors of iron had a bold idea--to build a pipeline for the concentrate. One hundred 2110-meters of large-diameter pipes through the mountains, taiga forests, ravines and rivers. The pipeline is equipped with powerful pumps, all technological processes are automated, and distance controls have been introduced. Only a few operators are needed to service it. In economic effectiveness there is no comparison between the delivery of the concentrate via the pipeline as compared with expensive railroad shipments.

Engineering ideas and innovations are rewarded in various ways at the plant. There are especially many students and young people among the efficiency experts. There is extensive professional training at the enterprise. Metallurgists have their own technical school and evening higher educational institution. Hundreds of workers receive a higher education without having to leave production, and they are able to practically apply the knowledge they obtain in the student auditoriums.

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INTERNATIONAL

DRA NATIONAL FRONT HEAD STRESSES ROLE IN NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 2 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Salekh Mukhammed Zeray, chairman of the National Patriotic Front of the DRA: "Striving Toward Neighborliness"]

[Text] The Afghan people want to live in peace and friendship with their neighbors and with all the peoples of the world. This noble striving is reflected in the foreign policy of our government, which is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and nonalignment, principles which traditionally lie at the foundation of our foreign policy course. It is on the basis of these principles that Afghanistan is building its relations with all of the countries of the world regardless of their political and social structure.

The DRA is one of the founders of the nonaligned movement and together with other countries it is making great efforts in the struggle to establish a stable peace in the world, for equality in international relations and for creating a new just economic world order.

The enemies of the DRA are trying to calumniate in any way possible those positive processes that are taking place in our country. They do not accept our sovereignty, our independent foreign policy. Under the false catchword, "concern", for the fate of the Afghan people Washington and those who are under its thumb meddle in our internal affairs openly, equip and finance bandit formations sent to our territory.

The striving of Asian peoples to regulate the situation around Afghanistan is viewed by Washington from a hostile point of view. The USA is using the so-called "Afghan problem" to increase international tensions. The military circles of the USA and its friends are attempting to impose a nuclear and conventional arms race on the world and provoke military conflicts in various parts of the world. This type of policy creates a threat of a world nuclear holocaust, eats up hundreds of billions of dollars annually which could be better used to struggle against the backwardness of young independent countries, against ignorance and disease.

The government and the people of our country are examining the efforts directed at eliminating tensions around Afghanistan within the context of the overall

struggle against the aggression of imperialism and for world peace. We feel that a solution to all of the problems related to the situation around Afghanistan can be achieved only through political means, on the basis of discussions between the governments of interested countries. Based on this conviction, the government of the DRA on 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981 presented proposals directed at a peaceful political solution to existing problems and at establishing neighborly relations with Pakistan and Iran. Time has shown that these proposals are sufficiently flexible and realistic to be a good foundation for constructive discussions.

The government and the people of Afghanistan feel that the coming Seventh Conference of heads of state and governments, which will take place in Delhi in March, must play an exceptionally important role in consolidating the struggle for peace and progress in the international arena. On the eve of this conference we are confirming our readiness to participate in direct talks with the representatives of the governments of Pakistan and Iran at any level for serious and constructive discussions of all problems related to the situation around Afghanistan. We feel that direct talks mark the shortest path toward normalization of the status of the region and we sincerely hope for the support by the nonaligned movement of the Afghan initiatives and for a constructive approach to them on the part of Pakistan and Iran.

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INTERNATIONAL

FOREIGN RELIGIOUS THREAT TO COUNTRY SUBJECT OF NEW BOOK

MOSCOW MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20, 21, 25, 27 Feb; 2, 3 Mar 63

[Article by Vadim Kassis and Leonid Kolosov: "Behind the Facade of the 'Slavic Mission'"]

20 Feb 63 p 3

[Text] "S Chuzhogo Golosa" [From a Foreign Voice] is the title of a collection published by Izdatel'stvo Moskovskiy Rabochiy, M. V. Puchkovskiy, compiler.

Collection authors B. Antonov, A. Astangov, A. Belov, T. Gladkov L. Gusev and others expose in a popular easy style some of the ways and means of the dirty work done by ideological diversionists from various subversive foreign centers.

V. Kassis and L. Kolosov, noted international affairs journalists, have combined their materials in the collection under the title "Religious Diversionists."

Following are chapters from this section.

For quite some time various voluntary societies have been popular in Scandinavia, some of them of a religious nature.

This was precisely the reason for founding in Sweden the Society for the Dissemination of the New Testament in Russia at the turn of the century. The purpose of its founders was to spread Protestantism among the Russian expatriates in Scandinavia and other European countries, which is what the society did initially. After the Great October Socialist Revolution, however, the "society's" efforts began to take a different direction. At first the White exiles tried to use it for anti-Soviet purposes; they were followed by the special secret services of some countries.

Today the "Slavic Mission" (in short) is engaged in deals quite remote from both policy of neutrality of the host country and religious objectives.

Irrefutable evidence exists proving that after World War II the Slavic Mission undertook to rally traitors to the Soviet state who had fled abroad, people who had actively cooperated with the Hitlerites during the war and who had then become agents of Western secret services. Religion, the sending of bibles to the USSR and the European socialist states, was hardly the main concern of the

Mission's heads. In fact, this was merely a screen and a method for sending agents inside our and other socialist countries, with broad espionage functions.

Naturally, the organization's leadership hardly objected to the fact that its agents, along with collecting a variety of slanderous and tendentious information would also provide disinformation on the situation regarding religion and believers in the socialist countries, subsequently actively used by various foreign publications printed in Sweden and elsewhere in the West.

The Slavic Mission engaged particularly energetically in subversive activities starting with 1964, when its leadership was assumed by Ingemar Martinsson. As of then Slavic Mission representatives were regularly sent to the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and other socialist countries, most frequently as "automotive tourists." In Sweden alone several dozen cars were equipped with racks for use by such visitors. They concealed various religious propaganda publications but, far more frequently, anti-Soviet literature, money, "souvenirs" for specific individuals, duplication equipment for clandestine "printing presses" run by renegades recruited in the socialist countries, tape recorders, recording tape, etc.

The secrets of the Slavic Mission stopped being secret after the Soviet border authorities caught red-handed Bengt Gunnar Sareid (Persson) and Niels Erik Angstrom. The Brest customs discovered in their Ford Consul 1000, registration No NK-368, a cache containing slanderous anti-Soviet printed matter. Yes, discovered, for the Swedes had denied the existence of a cache in their car.

Here is what happened, according to the customs officials who took part in the inspection. It was no accident that the "tourists" had chosen to cross the Brest control-crossing point at night. They parked at the indicated spot and left the car smiling. They presented their passports and invited the customs inspector to check their luggage which contained strictly personal effects! However, the "tourists" began to fuss and get nervous when asked the routine question, "Anything else in the car to declare?" Sareid nervously said, "Nothing!" His behavior looked suspicious. The guests were asked to step away from the car. The inspector noticed that the car had a rather strange gas tank unconnected to a fuel line. The tank itself was small, not consistent with the size and power of the car. It is difficult to mislead experienced customs agents. Their conclusion was that there was a cache in the car. Sareid was asked to open the tank. The latter objected and began to shout that the car was not his but belonged to a relative. The legal decision was then made to drill several holes in the "tank." Sareid began to grab the drill, to threaten and to demand "compensation for losses." Matters, however, were brought to a suitable end: the cache was discovered.

Sareid asked for a piece of paper and wrote: "To the Brest customs authorities. In my near and dear, I am a believer. I maintain brotherly relations with all Christians, whether newborn or not, regardless of where they are..." He then claimed that he had come to the USSR to help the Christians who, in his opinion, were being "persecuted for their beliefs." He concluded by appealing to all believers to save him, for everything he did was for the greater glory of God.

Agent evaluations and the testimony of the "tourists" subsequently led to the conclusion that the cache had been made quite professionally by the Swedes Sareld and Angstrom.

The investigation subsequently conducted in Brest and later in Minsk revealed that Sareld and Angstrom had made repeated trips to the Soviet Union and other eastern European countries in cars with caches. Incidentally, we mentioned earlier the double family name: Sareld-Persson. This was no accident. Bengt Olof Persson took the name of Sareld in 1973 to scramble a few tracks. Olof Olof Persson had already visited the Soviet Union earlier, smuggling officially religious but actually virulent anti-Soviet publications. All of this was being published in Sweden, although the Soviet cities of Moscow and Leningrad were shown as places of publication. Persson left the country carrying other freight: illegal anti-Soviet products collected from various renegades in various Soviet cities. During one of his visits Persson was expelled from our country. Naturally, his next application for a Soviet visa was refused. So, in 1973 Persson became Sareld. This enabled him to mislead the Soviet authorities until his capture in Brest.

Here are some additional features of Sareld-Persson's biography: He speaks excellent Russian and, profiting from our hospitality, improved his knowledge of the language by attending courses in Leningrad. Clearly this was not the least of the factors which were considered when Sareld was recruited to work for the Slavic Mission.

The "Mission" has three working groups. Sareld and his brother Lars-Anders Persson, who works for the Swedish Ministry of Defense, are members of all three. The first group drafts the "work plans," i.e., the trips to the socialist countries. The routes are charted and refined with the help of geographic maps and diagrams. The second group drafts detailed programs for the trip and issues assignments. For example, in the course of their latest trips Sareld and Angstrom were assigned to acquire several copies of the "Moscow Streets" directory, note on the map the location of GAI [State Automotive Inspectorate] posts along the Moscow-Kiev route and indicate the distances between them. Each pair of "tourists" had a different itinerary for each trip with varying exit and entry points across the borders of the USSR and the other socialist countries. The itineraries and even the trips themselves are kept secret from relatives and acquaintances. The third group deals with transportation. It is in charge of the cars equipped with caches. The entire anti-Soviet load which the travellers will carry is brought to the garage ahead of time. The cars are registered in the names of figureheads, who issue powers of attorney to the "tourists." Thus, the Ford Consul 2000 with which Sareld and Angstrom were detained, was registered to one Ingerjerd Linden.

The investigation of the Sareld and Angstrom case revealed a rather complete picture of the "specific" activities of the Slavic Mission. As we mentioned, it is headed by one Ingemar Martinsson. Its headquarters is a three-story cottage called Stuykholm, in the suburb of Brim, at 37 Westerlund Street.

Let us now show the film in reverse and trace the activities of the "holy brothers" in a "mission" to the Soviet Union and meet some of the characters in their conspiratorial meetings.

...testament had frequently seen at the Slavic Mission headquarters materials sent by Grigori Vlasov, a fanatic-Pentecostalist Moscow trolleybus driver, tried for breaking the law and violently opposed to the Soviet system. This time when he was sure that Vlasov would deliver to him a large number of needed documents "on the situation of believers in the USSR."

They met at a streetcar stop in Moscow. Vlasov had brought with him his son, who greeted Sareid briefly and quietly said: "My son will take you home. I have some business to attend to"... Sareid and Vlasov Jr. walked down the street and turned into an alley. There was no conversation on the way. Valentina, Vlasov's wife was waiting for them in the yard. She led the guest into the apartment, asked him to sit down on the sofa and went out.

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Sareid arrived soon afterwards with some other people. He introduced them as "victims for the faith" (let us note, parenthetically, that these same "victims" as well had been sentenced in the past for gross violations of Soviet laws. With subservient readiness, one of them offered Sareid a copy of the indictment. "Perhaps you will strike a divine spark from this." Sareid put the dog-eared papers in a bag. A second "victim," with more papers, approached the foreigner.

Valentina appeared. She gave the "guest" a tight bundle of papers: "For you," she said. All that remained now was to pack up and go. Sareid, however, was in no hurry. He wanted to look some of the documents over, for he did not want "forgeries." Everything seemed to be in order. He recognized familiar names among the signatures: Ginzburg, Orlov. The foreign guest was well familiar with the two anti-Soviets.

Vlasov said: "You will dispatch these papers to the indicated addresses: the U. S. President, the UN, the International Human Rights Commission..."

That morning Sareid could not conceive of meeting once again with Vlasov soon, but under different circumstances.

Vlasov was detained as he was making his regular round. The militia personnel showed him the prosecutor's warrant and took him to his house which was immediately searched on the basis of the same warrant.

Following is an excerpt from the report drawn up on the search "with a view to determining circumstances related to the investigation of the criminal case"... "Three boxes made of white cardboard were found. Printed on the front side were the following words in English: 'Color ribbon for Everglis typewriter. Reasonable. Superior quality. New silk'... Ten sets of foreign-made microfilm. Paper with inscription in English and German... A German-made transistor tape recorder."

Following is an excerpt from the interrogation of the detainee after the search: "Because of my religious beliefs I refuse to name the person

*The Testeostalists are a sectarian group characterized by the fanaticism of their religious services detrimental to the health of the believers (ed.)

who gave me the rolifilm and and typewriter ribbons. I have not met any foreign tourist in Moscow or anywhere else."

The following dialog took place during an eye-to-eye confrontation in Minsk:

"How is it that your name address was carried by the foreigners?" the investigator asked Vlasov.

"It could have been given to them by acquaintances of mine who have travelled abroad at various times. One of them is Alik Gorélik, from Leningrad."

"Have you personally been in Ginsburg's apartment?"

"Once. He asked me to attend a press conference."

"What did you do there?"

"I gave an interview."

"What else can you add to this case?"

"I will say nothing more. I refuse to give explanations. I want to speak in court, not here"...

Following is a statement written by Sarelid in his own hand, after he was detained by the Soviet authorities:

"During my very first trip in 1963 I helped to take out materials on the situation of believers, for subsequent publication in Sweden. During my latest trip I tried again to take out a large volume of anti-Soviet materials slandering the Soviet social system. Over the last 4 years a group of Slavic Mission Associates was set up, numbering approximately 25-30 people. I helped to organize the group and recruited Swedish citizens for these kind of trips... In 1974 I asked Anatoliy Vlasov, a Pentecostalist living in Moscow, to gather for the Slavic Mission articles on religious subjects culled from the Soviet press. I know that members of our group brought into the country a duplicating machine which was given to Vlasov. I also know the members of our group who brought in Soviet currency which was given to Pentecostalists in Kiev....

"We also took trips to other European socialist countries with a view to taking publications partially destined to believers in these countries and partially publications in Russian to be taken to the Soviet Union subsequently. We broke Soviet laws by smuggling in publications and other objects and taking out slanderous materials concealed in caches, without the knowledge of the Soviet authorities. I deeply regret and am sorry for my actions. I now realize that the political aspect of our activities is far more serious and extensive than I imagined. I looked at things naively. I wandered in the world of conflicting information and acted foolishly. Such publications harm the social system of the Soviet Union and the cause of socialism precisely because the most outstanding socialist country is being defamed in the eyes of the Western public who accept such lies as the truth... I have had sufficient time to think about this, and now I can justly blame myself and my actions..."

in Kiev Sarelid met with the wife of one G. Vins... Sarelid needed letters and appeals for which he was ready to pay.

Then they went to see "Brother Yakov," who was waiting for Sarelid and Argstrom in the subway, and took the Kharkov highway bus to the proper stop. A small one-story house stood not far from it. It was there that people they knew from previous visits met. They discussed radio broadcasts: their chief ordered them to detail the subjects of interest to the "persecuted servants of God" in radio broadcasts beamed at the Soviet Union by various "voices."

Nor did the "tourists" waste the night. Sarelid carefully destroyed notes taken during the conversation and coded the necessary information in a special notebook.

The meeting with Vadim Shcheglov and his wife, the painter Zarina, took place in an apartment with ikons hanging from the walls. Again the hosts offered Sarelid libelous letters attacking Soviet laws and complaints. The "tourist" respected by giving the hostess a pamphlet published in Russian in Belgium: "Appeal of Christian Church Members to the World Council of Churches." He added, "I strongly recommend that you read this. It says openly, 'Save us from those who suppress the freedom of conscience!'" Vadim Shcheglov looked at the signatures under the "Appeal." The name of preacher Aleksey Prokof'yev was among them...

It is worthwhile to discuss Prokof'yev in somewhat greater detail. When the rumor reached the Slavic Mission that a split had occurred among the Baptists in the Soviet Union, Martinsson was ecstatic. It was precisely then that the dissidents began to be referred to as "Initiativniki" or "Prokof'yevites." It was also then that Prokof'yev became the leader and ideologue of the dissidents. The Slavic Mission needed him badly. It relied on him. Prokof'yev had been repeatedly prosecuted for criminal activities, a fact which the Western press skillfully used, depicting him as a "martyr." This virtually uneducated "ideologue" was described by the bourgeois press as a "great contemporary thinker," "outstanding intellectual" and "bearer of wisdom." Prokof'yev projected the image of a selfless harmless creature, a sanctimonious man shying from praise.

Martinsson and his assistants demanded of Prokof'yev active "struggle against communism." The "main dissident" justified their hopes entirely. Unexpectedly, however, the news reached Sweden that Aleksey Prokof'yev had been excommunicated for adultery. The leader of the "Brothers in Christ" had been charged with shameful lust...

Other signatures under the "Appeal" included those of Dudko, Yakunin, Regel'son, etc. Sarelid asked what kind of broadcasts the hospitable group would like to hear in the immediate future. Vadim Shcheglov did not hesitate: "On the religious education of children." Sarelid nodded. The next question was, "In general, do you like to listen to Radio Ibra?" "Of course," the hostess answered.

Ibra, the radio station owned by the Slavic Mission, broadcasts from stations in Portugal and Malta in five languages. The radio station specializes in religious sermons written by anti-Soviets.

The "Prokhor" company is yet another enterprise run by the Slavic Mission. It is engaged in the dissemination of so-called religious publications and in "missionary" activities in various countries. Sarel was the head of one of the company's branches, located in an expensive 20-room private home.

The Slavic Mission is connected with a "related" organization -- the "Eastern Light" Publishing House. Its publications are aimed at people who are poorly informed about the situation in the socialist countries, including in the area of religion. Naturally, it is easier to mislead this kind of audience, the youth in particular. Aleks Milits, who moved during the war from Estonia to Sweden, is one of the authors of such works. Michael Bourde, a British preacher, is particularly liked by "Eastern Light." In the past this individual studied at Moscow University, for which reason, obviously, he is considered among anti-Soviets of all hues a "great specialist in religious matters in the USSR." Currently he heads the so-called Institute for the Study of Religion and Communism (London).

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In his sermons the minister describes the dissidents in the Soviet Union as "firm and daring fighters for freedom." "They may suffer but will never compromise with the worldly power," he proclaims. He is the author of the book "The Religious Movement in the USSR. The Protestant Opposition."

The minister openly rejoices at the fact that a group of opponents of the VSEKHB -- the All-Union Council of Evangelical Baptist Christians -- is still active in the USSR. In his view, the VSEKHB has "sold out to the communists" and helps the Soviet authorities to "restrict church activities." However, Bourde knows perfectly well that the split was the result less of the interpretation of one church dogma or another but the struggle for power waged by the dissident leadership. He can equally not fail to realize that this division reveals a profound crisis existing within the Baptist Church. Furthermore, many among yesterday's faithful have returned "to the world," i. e., are actively participating in the building of socialism. Bourde, however, needs something entirely different: a break with "the world." That is why he calls for a withdrawal within themselves, for war with the "worldly" powers and their laws and for a ban on atheistic propaganda and anathematizes the leadership of the officially registered VSEKHB, which is loyal to the Soviet system.

The journal SALVATION NEWS, illegally published by the dissidents, sings in harmony with "Eastern Light." It is distributed secretly. The journal proclaims that "Whoever wants to live according to God's law must swim against the current of the worldly order. Most amazingly, this frequently clashes with the views and customs of most believers. Great resolve and steadfastness are needed to steadily perform one's obligations in secrecy." One can easily see that this is a virtually open call for struggle against Soviet power.

The authors of such appeals frankly rely in their struggle against the "worldly powers" on the help of various renegades within our country and the anti-Soviet centers entrenched in the United States, the FRG, Britain and some other countries. They know that the dissident extremists (the "persecuted slaves of God," the "brothers and sisters deprived of the freedom of conscience" "suffering under the yoke of a godless system") are also willingly supported by the Western intelligence services, the very same who are trying to create the

appearance through the mass information media that some "opposition to the Soviet system" exists in the Soviet Union.

All of this became particularly obvious from the study of the materials found in a cache in the Ford Consul 2000, registration X"-365, prepared for use by Martinsson and his subordinates. All of them slander the Soviet system and contain shameless lies, sometimes wrapped in heart-wrenching covers. One document reads as follows: "Awakened from shameful fear, educated and uneducated minds are rocking today enslaved Rus' and we are happy to have people such as Golzhentsov, Sakharov, Glazburg, Orlov, Turchin, Bonner and many others."

The bulletins of the "Council of Prisoners' Relatives" -- there seems to be such an organization -- trigger our disgust. One of the bulletins is about the already mentioned Vince. Another is dedicated to driver V. Khavlo, a more modest "church activist," who has been tried for stealing socialist property and fraud, proclaiming that he could "see an angel descending from heaven, Khavlo would 'exorcise the devil from the sick' against payment. He is now wrecking his children by forbidding them to engage in social work and setting them against teachers and the Komsomol.

Let us now go back to Moscow, to the apartment of one N. I. Varfolomeyeva. This is a safe house. From here the road leads to Ramenskoye, to Aleksandr Semchenko. Varfolomeyeva is pious and obliging. The moment the guests from Sweden arrive she immediately telephones Sasha: "We have guests, come and visit. Let us celebrate the happy event, all right!"

Semchenko is a former Moscow Baptist community preacher. Sareid brought to him a secret letter from Arapovich, the director of the Eastern Biblical Institute in Sweden. He also brought a new implement for correcting typewritten texts. Waiting for Sasha, the hostess and Sareid discussed the "clarity" of the Bible. Radio Station beamed to the "persecuted slaves of God." The name of Yari Persti, the radio preacher, is mentioned. "Yes, yes, I know his son David," the hostess says. "He has visited us. He is quite interested in our studio sound recordings. You see, the studio is in Ramenskoye, in a private home owned by one Strel'nikov. You see?" Yes, Sareid sees it all. However, he would like not only to meet Sasha in person but to visit Ramenskoye too.

Sasha came and after a rich meal Sareid agreed with Semchenko to meet the next day at the entrance of the Ploshchad Nogina subway station.

It all went like a cheap mystery movie. They silently emerged on the street where a previously hired car with a "silent" driver was waiting for them. The Volga took off immediately. The driver knew the address in Ramenskoye. The house was owned by Strel'nikov.

"Another Aleksandr's" salary is 160 rubles. His home, however, contained an expensive Vermona electric organ and foreign-made objects. Later, when he was asked how he acquired all this, he answered that some of it had "come" from the Bible Mission... Semchenko had a Tanberg and other tape recorders, a sound mixer, high-sensitivity microphones, cables, etc.

A search conducted in Strel'nikov's home produced an Erika typewriter inside a box, together with copies of an "Appeal" slandering the Soviet system and containing fabrications on the persecution of believers.

Strel'nikov and Semshonov worked together, deliberately harming their homeland.

The documents which the "tourists" had tried to take out of our country included materials composed by one N. Goret, a self-proclaimed Pentecostal "bishop." But let us tell the story chronologically.

At one point the Ivanov family in Narva (3 Nevade Street, apartment 33) received a notice printed on the official stationery of the U. S. Embassy in Moscow, which read: "This embassy confirms that it will accept a request for permanent residence in the United States submitted by your family against presentation of Soviet foreign travel passports." This strange document was signed by Robert V. Fringle, American vice-consul, and bore the embassy's seal.

At first the Ivanovs were at a loss to understand the meaning of all this. Once they understood, however, they became profoundly indignant. They made no secret of the event and turned to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs' visa section. "We found out with indignation that our name had been entered among those who apparently would like to emigrate to the United States. Our signatures were forged.... Please tell the American Embassy to leave us alone, not to interfere in our life and to let us live in peace in our country."

The only conclusion which may be drawn from the Ivanov letter is that someone forged on their behalf a request for emigration from the USSR to the United States and that the American Embassy hastened to make use of the forgery. Let us point out that this is not an isolated case. Various Soviet authorities have received statements from Soviet citizens who, like the Ivanovs, express their puzzlement, to put it mildly, at various invitations invariably aimed at encouraging said citizens to emigrate to the United States.

The following also occurred: Nakhodka resident N. L. Prokhvatilova wrote to the Soviet Consul general in San Francisco reporting that one Orval L. Guilbert from the city of (Monton), a person she neither knew nor wanted to know, had sent her an invitation to move to California permanently. Prokhvatilova explained that her very old semi-literate mother, who lived in Krasnodar Krai, had once belonged to the Pentecostal sect. Incited by Goretyy, the woman had signed a petition in said Guilbert she had not drafted personally asking that her daughter be "invited" to the United States. The daughter, who lived thousands of kilometers away from her mother, was totally unaware of this action.

These are neither accidental nor isolated cases. They are an inseparable component of the activities of some Pentecostals, N. Goretyy in particular. This is a rather odious person. Not satisfied with keeping in touch with his flock, he went to Moscow, where he met some foreign correspondents known for their weakness for any provocative "information." The fact that Goretyy's contacts are quite varied and far from disinterested is worth noting. In addition to foreign correspondents he also meets with religious colleagues such as the criminal F. Sidenko, who served a term together with Bukrinskiy, now in the West. Goretyy is in touch with renegades of all faiths and nationalities.

Goretyy got together with N. Ginzburg and Ia. Orlow, and with them undertook to draft proposals on the "persecution of believers" in the USSR and the "insurmountable obstacles" allegedly created by the Soviet authorities for those who would like to go to the West.

It is a known fact that nowhere in the world, including the United States, Canada or any other western country, to which Goretyy and the likes are attracted "in search of freedom of religion," is there no control over the activities of religious organizations. Everywhere they are restricted by state laws.

Now, however, some Pentecostal leaders, prompted by foreign centers of anti-Soviet ideological subversion, have begun to interpret religious writings from anti-Soviet positions. The idea is the following: Since war is inevitable in the near future, anyone who fails to leave his country will perish. Where is he to go? To the United States, naturally, which is a totally safe "paradise."

One of Goretyy's sermons reads: "There is across the ocean a very tall cliff on which a huge ark rests. The waters from the ocean will rise and the ark will float off the cliff. It will reach our shores gather all repentants and take them to the kingdom of eternal bliss."

The sermon goes on with another variant as well, used by Goretyy's assistants. They prophesize the following: "Brothers and sisters, stand for your sins and await the final hour. God has revealed to us that the white ships will be coming soon. The Visitation has said that tomorrow will come. Unbelievers will drown while the white ships will take us, the Evangelical Christians, aboard and sail us to the promised land."

Such sermons are not so naive and innocent as they may seem. They serve a clearly formulated policy. On the one hand, mystical fears are promoted among the members of the sect, while on the other they are offered a way to save "soul and soul." Participating in this dirty game are also the ranks of anti-Soviets who are not only not directly related to the sect but who are not even believers. One Veronina is among them. She was hardly related to the Pentecostals by religious convictions. Veronina (who left for Israel under the pretext of joining her family) was one of a handful of antisocial elements who, following a scenario drawn up by Western special services, are trying to defame the socialist system, the Soviet way of life and the policy of the Soviet state. They decided to take in hand the Pentecostals as well, in the hope that they will make the legend that some sort of "opposition" exists in our country more credible.

On Orlow's instructions, Veronina began to visit Pentecostal communities and tried to provoke believers into leaving the Soviet Union, not even bothering to conceal the fact that part of her duties was to gather tendentious information for her "Western friends." Ozeboyeva, her assistant, took these functions over after Veronina's departure. Despite all the efforts of the "prophets" in their community, the Pentecostals are becoming increasingly aware of the true meaning of the agitation in favor of leaving the USSR. The honest people are unwilling to link their lives and work to anti-Sovietism concealed behind religious deques. As a result, many among those who had acquired the desire to emigrate abandoned their intentions.

by secret instructions from the Slavic Mission chiefs, Sareld and Angstrom were to establish contact with Agents in utmost secrecy. They knew that a badly false step would mean failure. Actually, they were no naive dilettantes. Anders Persson personally participated in drafting the "code" for Slavic Mission spies. Following are excerpts from this document:

- "1. It is dangerous to use one's car in city travel! In travelling (by street car, bus or trolleybus) go one stop beyond, then walk back and look around;
- "2. In a pub sit in the back. Otherwise your "tail" will sit behind you;
- "3. Use codes in conversations and notes... Dress modestly and do not stand out among the local population.
- "4. If you are going to see someone do not take papers with you. Check first to see if he is home."

The "tourists" also studied questionnaires which were filled on returning from trips in the USSR. They included questions such as who had been seen and to whom things were delivered, what new addresses could be reported, and what equipment breakdowns had occurred. There were also questions, such as "did you forget to destroy the list of addresses of people you were asked to see? Have you turned back the pages on which you studied your itinerary?"

The following instruction issued the "tourists" is interesting: "If anyone of you feels the need to get in touch directly with the Mission contact Jaderberg. This official member of the Mission knows what is what. If you can, telephone Anna Karlsson at 122945. She lives in Sundevall and has been properly authorized by Mr Martinsson. I hope that you will not put down this telephone number but will memorize it for life. I hope that I don't have to remind you of basic rules -- you must carry no paper and pencil. Everything must be stored in your memory. You will be given the names and addresses of people in whom the Mission is interested. Memorize and destroy the list. You will not be needing it since you have a memory. Is this clear?"

Slavic Mission envoys never gave their true names even to their "clients." They used the pseudonyms Benk, Sots, Stephan, etc. Conspiratorial rules were observed strictly: in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, or any other Soviet city the "tourist" car would be parked usually in areas where other foreign cars parked. Then the Slavic Mission Agents would go by cab to the addresses given to them in Stockholm. They would approach the house from the opposite side of the street and would look around carefully to see if they were unobserved.

The addresses obtained in Sweden had been memorized and the list burned.

A code was used to indicate the socialist countries, Soviet cities and many others. Thus, a Baptist was a "boatman," a Pentecostalist was a "flyer," a registered parish was a "bus," and unregistered one a "subway," a minister was a "wagon man," a coach was an "ear," etc.

On their return all "travellers" were to submit to the Mission's leadership a detailed written report, which included data such as the clarity of reception

at foreign radio stations in various parts of the USSR. Twice annually special training rallies were held for Slavic Mission personnel, as a rule not in its house but in private premises or outdoors.

One of the main aims of the Slavic Mission voyage was to instill in citizens of socialist countries the desire to emigrate. They latched on to any believer who had left the USSR with a view to using him for anti-Soviet propaganda.

The cache in Sareld's and Angstrom's car contained messages drafted by the religious diversimists from the "Brotherhood in Christ" to the U. S. President. They (signed, among others, by the already mentioned "Bishop" Gorotiy) read: "Our benefactors, we beg most urgently to be allowed to live in the United States even temporarily, for which we would be immeasurably grateful."

Grateful?! Let us cite the testimonies of those whom the Peatecostalists have been able to lure to the West.

Wim and Herat Fusler write that they have never seen a worse situation than the one in the USSR. The Fuslers were unable to understand what kind of a capitalist way of life this is when "half the salary goes for rent" on a two-room apartment, when one is fined for sitting in a meadow by a river, if the meadow is "private property," and when "girls, boys and drugs are for sale" on sidewalks...

J. Samuel and his wife Yekaterina yielded to the appeals of the Slavic Mission. And then! Here is what they write from the IRG to V. Miroshnikovskiy, their fellow-villager: "We live in a state-owned apartment, the rent for which is 400 kopecks, or one third of our earnings. Taxes take another third. What is left is not enough to live on, food is expensive." "Those who have come here from Russia are badly humiliated. The job situation is very bad. There is high unemployment. There is depravity like in Sodom and Gomorrah. The law allows men to live with other men, and they can even be married by a priest."

Many and many other people have realized their error and have appealed to the proper Soviet authorities to annul their previous declarations. They include G. Lazharov, N. Zhilovskaya, M. Solov'yeva, S. Tyshov, F. Avdeyeva... These are people who have come to their senses and themselves the fiction of the "white shame." They have become aware of the real situation and see that there is no persecution whatsoever of believers in the Soviet Union. Their thoughts were metaphorically expressed by Carpenter A. Sherskov, who rejected sectarian suggestions to leave the USSR: "The homeland is a mother and the foreign land is a stepmother."

Clearly, it is worth considering in particular the claims of the Slavic Mission leaders and of some bourgeois press organs, which are trying to question the results of the Sareld and Angstrom trial and, particularly, Martinsson's statement that these gentlemen were simply "human educators" and "KGB victims."

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The investigation was conducted by the state security organs with the participation of the prosecutor's office. Procedural norms were observed most fully and scrupulously. Sareld and Angstrom met several times with members of the Swedish Embassy in the USSR. All interrogations were conducted through

Official interpreters. Sareld and Angstrom answered only those questions they wanted and as they wanted. At the conclusion of the investigation they voluntarily gave written testaments. Videotranscripts were made of some of the interrogations with Sareld's and Angstrom's permission. Both Swedes reviewed them and verified the questions.

Sareld and Angstrom realized the criminal nature of their activities. They said that "The heads of the Slavic Mission have adopted a hostile stance toward the Soviet Union and are engaged in a slanderous campaign regarding the situation of believers in the USSR." "Neither the true objectives of the Slavic Mission nor its needs are consistent with today's reality. Had the believers known the real purpose of the Mission they would have hardly made contributions to its activities." "We were unfamiliar with life in the USSR. We saw nothing and nothing interested us. Tourism was merely a cover." "The disparity between information on the situation regarding believers in the USSR we received in Stockholm and the actual situation was striking." "We realized that we were harming the interests of the USSR." "We interfered in the domestic affairs of the Soviet Union."

After such voluntary admissions, what are statements by the leaders of the Slavic Mission on the "innocence" of their representatives worth!

As we know, in the interest of good neighborly relations between Sweden and the USSR, and at the request of the Swedish government, the Soviet authorities limited themselves to expelling Sareld and Angstrom. But then, instead of answering this noble and humane action of the Soviet authorities with basic decency, the Slavic Mission diversionists are doing everything possible to conceal from the Swedish and world public the real unseemly nature of their "institution." A pamphlet authored by the failed diversionists was even hastily put out, stating in their behalf that they had undertaken the trip to the USSR "on their own initiative" and not on anyone's assignment."

However, this clumsy effort to avoid responsibility could hardly mislead anyone.

Quite obviously, the heads of the Slavic Mission and those who secretly support its subversive activities intend to continue their subversions directed against our country. It is a fact that after the failure of Sareld and Angstrom's trip to the USSR the authorities detained Swedish motorists Siv Margareta Jansson and Maria Margareta Langgren (travelling in a Volkswagen, registration No. 15-036, with secreted forbidden materials). The search conducted by customs agents of the car driven by the Finnish couple O. A. and P. E. Hokkanen also revealed a cache contained smuggled publications of "psychological warfare" nature. O. A. Hokkanen admitted that the materials were supplied by the Slavic Mission and that "an acquaintance" had let them use his car.

What is the income of the Slavic Mission? According to official data, its annual income is about 1 million Swedish crowns, only 70,000 of which from the sale of books and pamphlets. The rest comes from "donations."

The "donors" include the "soft-hearted" organization Amnesty International. Our acquaintance with it would be worthwhile.

At the beginning of the 1960s the British Press reported the founding of Amnesty International, a new international organization headquartered in London. It was emphasized that it was "unrelated to any government, party, religious or ethnic interests." The organization, its charter reads, "devotes itself to the promotion of prisoners (so-called "prisoners of conscience" - the author) who would like to exercise nonviolently their right to freedom of speech, thought and religion, for which reasons they are jailed, tortured or killed."

The founders of Amnesty International, however, let it be understood that their objectives were humane. Their intention was to protect man from repression of his freedom. However, as Amnesty International began its operations, it became clear that it was building a bridge between the East and the West, not alien to the persecution of progressive organizations and fighters for the interests of the working people in capitalist countries who did not have to systematic violations of human rights in them, and to racial discrimination against millions of blacks and Indians, in the United States in particular.

Amnesty International dedicated itself entirely to the pursuit of their goals. Their nature may be judged by the fact alone that the organization's documents look like a cipher text, as a rule, the names of its agents in the various countries are confidential. Its leaders claim that its income comes from "donations." However, the names of the "benefactors" are kept secret. Let the organization has substantial funds, if we compare, for example, the fact that at one of its meetings its executive committee discussed the purchase of new premises for its London headquarters at a cost of 2 million pounds sterling.

Gradually, however, the secret stopped being a secret. Everything, it turned out, was quite simple: Amnesty International is fully supported by the imperialist power services, the American above all, and is loyally serving their interests. Former U. S. President Carter frankly admitted at one of his press conferences that Amnesty International is used by the Washington administration for mounting provocative false campaigns on imaginary violations of human rights in the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Whereas previously Amnesty International tried to stress at least the systematic lack of objectivity and systematically lessened violations of human rights in capitalist countries, now even that primitive camouflage has been dropped. Not a single word of condemnation has been uttered of the American military engaged in piratical actions against national liberation movements. The crimes committed by the Israeli aggressors against the 1980s Jews and other Arab peoples, the wild murders of guerrillas in El Salvador, the brutal repression by the Russian authorities in Ulster, the savage racial war and the black ghettoes in other American cities and the slaughter of millions of South Korean pacifists killed in Kwangju have not been mentioned by Amnesty International.

A soviet journalist working in the British Press visited Amnesty's Washington office. Following is a description of the same:

An unadorned two-story house stands on the corner of "Laff" Street, wide from the impressive, imposing building with an imposingly strong, barred windows. Two acres on another entrance gate. On the front the "Amnesty" bell. The soviet correspondent knocked. There was a ringing of

bolts and the door cracked open. A cautious female face appeared in the narrow slit.

"Are you bringing confidential reports?" the woman whispered.

"I am a journalist."

"Do you have confidential information?"

"No, I have come for information myself..."

"In this case, wait..."

The journalist waited by the jail-like grille. Finally, the quiet female voice was heard again:

"Come the day after tomorrow. Mr Wright will see you."

On the scheduled morning the Soviet journalist was admitted to the carpeted reception room and then taken to the second floor where a youngish powerfully built man sat behind a massive desk in a spacious room. This was Richard Wright, Director of the Washington branch of Amnesty International.

"Some kind of 'Soviet Coordination Group No 11' is operating under the aegis of Amnesty International in New York, on Eighth Avenue. What is going on there," the Soviet journalist asked.

"Nothing special," Wright answered.

This was not true. What goes on is that the conspirators on Eighth Avenue produce slanderous publications about the Soviet Union which they send to the local bourgeois press. Furthermore, they try to sneak their "products" across the Soviet borders.

"Journalists in Washington claim that you are operating with the help of a secret network of agents," the journalist continued. "Is this accurate?"

"Somewhat exaggerated," Wright objected. "Let us put it this way: we have confidential channels."

Naturally, he named neither Sareld nor Angstrom, and not a word was said about the Slavic Mission...

(10/18/81)

Today anti-Soviet subversion, which includes sending agents and hostile literature, is an important part of the activities of Amnesty International. Members of its U. S., British, FRG, Swedish and other sections send to our country anonymous letters to so-called "prisoners of conscience" and "unfortunate children of God," who are allegedly persecuted in the USSR. The authors of such letters receive the addresses of such "prisoners of conscience" from the imperialist secret services.

At this point let us say a few words about the general concept governing Amnesty "theoreticians," which is no different from that of other "psychological warfare" troubadours.

Bourgeois society does not guarantee the people vital rights, such as the right to work, education, social insurance, medical aid and rest. The rights of national minorities and foreign workers are grossly violated in the United States and many other capitalist countries. Women are not entitled to equal pay. All of these are facts which bourgeois propaganda cannot dispute. However, it not only considers the capitalist order "normal" but labels as the enemy of society anyone who wishes to change it. Progressive forces are kept under steady police pressure and their best representatives are thrown in jail. To Amnesty International, however, these are not "prisoners of conscience" but criminals, for they encroach upon the capitalist system itself.

At the same time, it is claimed that the main "sin" of the socialist countries is that they do not permit the weakening of their socialist system. It is precisely this that Amnesty International and its masters do not like. They are enraged by the fact that the Soviet people have not only gained broad political rights and freedoms but have passed laws which protect the interests of the people from attempts to abuse them to the detriment of socialism.

It is here, as the saying goes, that the bones are buried. The supporters of "human rights and freedom of conscience" in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, who rely on traitors, deliberately ignore the way of life and thoughts of their peoples. Amnesty International and similar organizations seek renegades who have alienated themselves from the people, such as Orlov or Ginzburg, take up their defense, proclaim them to be "defenders of the law" and invite them to active struggle against the socialist system.

For example, a great fuss was raised on the subject of the criminal Bukovskiy! To Amnesty International he was a "prisoner of conscience." Yet Bukovskiy had tried to organize a clandestine struggle against the Soviet system. Acts of terrorism against the Soviet people were to be one of its methods.

However, the hopes that these renegades could mount active efforts were dashed, and as time passed the ranks of the so-called "dissidents" thinned instead of swelling. That is why of late Amnesty International has been relying mainly not on the bankrupt "defenders of the law," who have vainly tried to describe themselves as "public figures," but on criminals with no "ideology" whatsoever and on murderers, including traitors who served the fascist occupation forces in the Great Patriotic War.

For example, Amnesty International announced that it was "taking under its wing" one Boris Morgunov. This "prisoner of conscience" is serving a term, sentenced by the Kiev city court for theft of public property, forgery and bribery. He is well matched with another "ward" of the organization -- Albert Koltunov -- serving time for fraud committed as head of the Chernovtsy department of the Vinnitsa zonal administration of Gopriote.

Another "prisoner of conscience" who, according to Amnesty International, is being persecuted for his political beliefs is Sergey Babich. Actually, he

is a dangerous repeat offender who committed robbery using a stolen firearm. Nikolai-Spartakov is yet another "prisoner of conscience," but even his London defenders were unable to pass him off as a "political fighter." This, however, did not prevent them from defending this thief who was also sentenced for rape as well.

Amnesty International's threads run to the anti-Soviet centers in the United States, the FRG, Sweden, Britain and the American, British and some other intelligence services. For example, Robert Swann, former Amnesty International secretary, was also a professional British intelligence agent. This was confirmed, among others, by P. Bennenson, one of Amnesty's founders, at a press conference, after Swann's replacement. Amnesty secretariat officials John Humphrey and Makina Bradford, and Amelia Augustus, executive director of its American section, maintain steady and extensive relations with the CIA! The CIA pays Amnesty for its work and the latter, in turn, tries not to harm the KGB's mission.

The Soviet public is clearly aware of who spares no funds to maintain a large number of "Slavic" mission messengers and associates, publishes subversive literature, purchases cars and buses equipped with caches, and selects and trains subversives. There are equally no doubts about what is hidden behind the facade of the Slavic Mission. We are faced with a thoroughly conceived center of ideological subversion and a "psychological warfare" weapon, organized fully according to the rules of imperialist secret services. Its activities clearly contravene the interests of peaceful cooperation among countries and the interests of the peoples struggling for detente.

Concluding Remarks by Maj Gen L. Korzun, candidate of military sciences:

With this MYEDOVSEAYA PRAVDA concludes the publication of chapters from the newly published collection "S Chuzhogo Golosa," describing the anti-Soviet activities of the so-called Slavic Mission.

The book is comprehensive. It exposes the true underlying facts and nature of the notorious "human rights" campaign and exposes the Zionist emissaries of the CIA and religious subversives thoroughly and convincingly, citing large numbers of facts and examples. Its content fully confirms the conclusion drawn at the 1981 CPSU Congress on the noticeable aggravation of the ideological struggle since the West is not reduced to the confrontation of ideas. "The imperialists and their accomplices systematically mount hostile campaigns against the socialist countries. They defame and distort everything that goes on in those countries. Their main purpose is to turn the people away from socialism."

The book convincingly proves that unlike the ideological struggle, which is waged openly, on the basis of clearly marked class positions, with increasing frequency and energy the enemies of socialism are resorting to ideological subversion characterized by the blundering content and illegal nature of means used and clever concealment of the real class objectives of the forces backing them. "The principal method of ideological subversion is the deliberate misleading of the people," the authors write. "Wide use is made of fraud, black-mail, mental influence, manipulation of base feelings and prejudices and instigation to commit criminal and other antisocial actions." The practical

one made of all such treacherous methods is clearly backed by specific examples. The true reasons for and sources of the betrayals committed by the renegades are exposed.

In some cases, such as that of the Bandera bandit Stepanvuk, the roots go deep into the past, when he and his likes were burning down peaceful huts and villages, raped and mercilessly killed old people and children. Leykas, Grigas and others were Hitlerite executioners. Today, various radio voices, supported and headed by the CIA and other bourgeois intelligence services, and the reactionary press are trying to depict these executioners, bandits and scum as "prisoners of conscience."

People like Nudel', Slepak, etc. were dragged into the anti-Soviet mire by excessive vanity, ambition and the desire to play a noticeable political role by whatever means. The book properly proves that to the likes even fervent Zionism is not a goal but a means for achieving self-seeking goals. Others are distinguished by their religious fanaticism and various nationalistic quirks.

The book offers numerous examples to this effect, some of which already reported by the press as well as new ones. However, one can clearly sense that such people are exceptions and that there neither is nor could there be in our society even the slightest social opposition. Not even the greatest anticommunist theoreticians and practitioners of imperialist special services can deny this. Even a die-hard anti-Soviet as Z. Brzezinski is forced to admit that, if at all possible, the "erosion of socialism" can be a result of outside influence only. Such an admission is the best possible confirmation of the fact that the few yet no less loathsome renegades within our country speak and act "with the foreign voice" of the huge intelligence apparatus of the imperialist countries, especially set up for engaging in ideological subversion against our homeland, the other socialist countries and the world communist and workers movements.

Under circumstances in which U. S. President Reagan himself has proclaimed a crusade against communism and ideological subversion has been elevated to the rank of government policy, the importance of the requirements of our party to counter the subversive political and ideological activities of the class enemy, and his malicious slander of socialism with inflexible cohesiveness, powerful ideological unity within its ranks and the profound convictions and political vigilance on the part of every Soviet person increases immeasurably.

The book under review, saturated with extensive factual data and containing a number of essential assessments and conclusions, will be very useful in resolving this problem. Although this is a collection to which many authors have contributed, its articles have been assembled and edited so successfully as to represent a uniform interestingly written and publicistically sharp work. Unquestionably, it will be found very interesting by many readers.

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CSU: 1809/952

INTERNATIONAL

BRNO CONFERENCE ON 'ATHEISM IN SOCIETY OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM' REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 25 Feb 83) pp 54-56 carries a 2500-word article titled "Symposium at Brno" by Yu. Zuyev and V. Timofeyev. The article describes a meeting held in Brno, Czechoslovakia, last fall on "Atheism in the Society of Developed Socialism." The Soviet participants included I. R. Grigulevich, A. S. Onishchenko, V. D. Timofeyev, and Yu. P. Zuyev.

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CSU: 1800/1161

PRIMAKOV WRITES ON BACKGROUND TO LEBANON WAR

[Editorial Report] Moscow OKTYABR' in Russian No 3, March 1983 publishes on pages 163-183 a 14,000-word article by Academician Ye. M. Primakov entitled "The Sources of the Tragedy in Lebanon" in which he blames the Israeli invasion on the Begin government's expansionism, American support for Israel, and the Camp David accords.

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CSU: 1807/251

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

HEALTH CONFERENCE IN TBILISI--Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 27 April 1981 publishes on page 4 a 100-word GRUZINFORM report on an international conference organized by the World Health Organization in Tbilisi to study problems of occupational health hazards. The conference was attended by doctors from the USSR, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, England, Denmark, Italy, Canada, the United States, France, the FRG, Sweden and Switzerland. [Editorial Report]

CSO: 1807/248

NATIONAL

CHANGES IN CRIMINAL, CORRECTIVE LABOR LAWS

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST' in Russian No 10, Oct 82 (signed to press 17 Sep 82) pp 17-19

[Unattributed article: "New Elements in Criminal and Corrective Labor Legislation"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[text] The ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet dated 26 July 1982, entitled "On Further Improvement of Criminal and Corrective Labor Legislation," makes substantial changes in and additions to the Fundamentals of Criminal Law and the Fundamentals of Corrective Labor Law. This was done for the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of criminal punishment measures, to ensure a more differentiated approach to law violators in relation to their individual character and degree of danger to the community, as well as further improvement in the reeducation of convicted criminals and strengthening in this area of the role of government agencies, the community, and workforces. This ukase shall become effective on 1 January 1983. The presidia of the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics have been instructed to bring the laws of the union republics into conformity with this ukase.

In making these changes, the legislators considered suggestions by practical and scientific workers and the general public, and based the decision on a thorough, detailed analysis of the practical application of criminal penalties and the process of reeducation of convicted persons. Practical realities have confirmed the correctness and effectiveness of criminal law policy directed toward increasing the effectiveness of criminal penalties and a more differentiated approach to law violators and toward expanding measures not involving imprisonment of convicted persons.

An editorial appearing in this journal (No 8, 1982, pp 3, 4) drew the attention of the court to the need of a more differentiated approach to selection of penalties and emphasized that if there is a possibility of rehabilitation and reeducation of a convicted person without isolating that person from society, it is advisable to apply punishment which does not involve incarceration. At the same time the editorial pointed to a constant and inalterable demand -- it is necessary to apply the strictest punishment provided by the law to malicious criminals who have committed serious crimes, to persons with prior convictions who have failed to live up to the trust of the state and society, who have failed to take the road of rehabilitation. These points reflect the general policy of court, prosecutor, and corrective labor practice and proceed

from the instructions of the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Prosecutor General of the USSR.

What changes have been introduced by the Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 16 July 1982?

SUSPENSION OF SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT. Significant changes and additions to Article 391 of the Fundamentals of Criminal Law has been revised. Henceforth suspension of sentence may be applied not only to minors, as was the case in the past, but also to adult offenders. More than 5 years experience in applying this measure to minors has confirmed the correctness of its adoption and has demonstrated its effectiveness. The court may now suspend a sentence regardless of the age of a person convicted and sentenced for the first time to a term of up to 3 years in prison, taking into account the nature and degree of danger of the committed crime to society, the person of the offender, and other circumstances of the case, as well as the possibility of his rehabilitation and reeducation without isolating him from society.

Experience in suspending the sentences of minors demonstrated the need to make certain changes in the conditions of its application. Previously the law did not limit application of this measure in relation to the type and gravity of crime committed. Now such restrictions have been added. According to the new version of Article 391 of the Fundamentals of Criminal Law, suspension of sentence shall not be applied to those persons specified in points 1 and 2, Part 3 of Article 33 of the Fundamentals, that is, to persons convicted of particularly dangerous state crimes; banditry; premeditated murder; deliberate serious bodily injury; gang rape, or rape of a minor, or rape resulting in particularly serious consequences, as well as rape of a child; particularly malicious hooliganism; to persons who, in addition to punishment for the committed crime, must receive compulsory treatment for alcoholism or drug addiction, as well as persons who have not received full treatment for venereal disease (see Article 24² of the RSFSR Criminal Code and corresponding articles of the criminal codes of the other union republics).

Terms of suspended sentence have been changed. Previously suspension could apply to a period of 6 months to 2 years. But experience has shown that a period of from 6 months to 1 year was not enough in order fully to determine rehabilitation of the offender to whom the suspended sentence was given. The courts also very rarely specified such short terms. Therefore the law now specifies suspension of sentence from one year to two years.

Experience also suggested the need of keeping a closer watch on the conduct of persons receiving suspended sentences and of enabling the court, in connection with this, to impose on such persons a broader range of obligations. Now, in addition to the requirement that persons receiving suspended sentences make good for the harm and damage inflicted and get a job or enroll in school, new obligations are specified: a person receiving a suspended sentence shall not change his place of residence without the consent of the appropriate internal affairs agency, shall inform these agencies of any change in place of employment or study, and shall periodically report to the appropriate internal affairs agency. The court may also impose other obligations specified in the laws of the union republics, execution of which can help their rehabilitation

and reeducation. As in the past, the court is authorized to assign to a specific group or individual, with their consent, the duty to keep an eye on the offender and to perform indoctrination work with him.

Internal affairs agencies shall monitor the behavior of adult offenders who have received a suspended sentence, while commissions for juvenile affairs shall also perform this function in the case of minors.

The list of conditions under which the court may suspend sentence has been enlarged. It has been specified that in addition to the conditions listed in the previous version of Article 39¹ of the Fundamentals (failure to perform the obligations ordered by the court and breach of the peace), suspension of sentence can also be revoked for violation of labor discipline. In addition, while previously the court could revoke suspension of sentence only in cases of employment of administrative punishment against the offender, now the court can also revoke suspension of sentence in case of application of disciplinary or corrective punishment measures.

Action to revoke suspension of sentence may now be initiated not only by an internal affairs agency and commission for juvenile affairs, but also by a workplace which has been assigned the duty to keep an eye on an offender and to conduct reeducation.

The procedure of determining the matter of an offender's fate after the term of suspension of sentence ends has been refined. Part 4 of Article 39¹ of the Fundamentals in the old version has been eliminated. Part 6 of Article 39¹ of the Fundamentals (in the new version) states that when the period of suspension of sentence ends, the court, based on a report by the agency monitoring the conduct of the offender, on the basis of the offender's attitude toward labor or study and his conduct during the period of suspension of sentence, shall order the release of the offender or shall order that he be sent to serve the term to which he was sentenced.

The regulation that in case of commission of a new crime by the offender during the period of suspension of sentence the court shall add to the new sentence the previously designated sentence according to the procedures specified in Article 36 of the Fundamentals (Article 41 of the RSFSR Criminal Code and corresponding articles of the criminal codes of the other union republics) remains unchanged (other than minor wording).

CORRECTIVE LABOR WITHOUT IMPRISONMENT (Article 33 of the Fundamentals of Criminal Law). Quite substantial changes and additions have also been made in the provisions of the law pertaining to this widely employed type of punishment. The court can now order corrective labor for a longer term -- up to 2 years (previously -- up to 1 year). Of course this amendment is not for the purpose of exacting a stiffer penalty. Such a conclusion can be reached on the basis of the general aims of the Phase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of July 1982, specified in its preamble. An increase in the term of corrective labor will make it possible more extensively to apply this type of punishment, including in those cases where punishment objectives can be achieved without incarceration (for a brief term, for example).

Another amendment aims at increasing the effectiveness of corrective labor -- the addition of a new part to Article 24 of the Fundamentals. It states: "In case of avoidance of serving punishment by a person sentenced to corrective labor without incarceration, with sentence to be served at his place of employment, the court, at the request of an internal affairs agency or on petition by a public organization or workforce, may send this person to serve punishment at locations determined by agencies administering corrective labor, but in the area where the offender resides." The possibility of replacing one type of corrective labor with another, harsher type in case of avoidance of serving punishment will make it possible more actively to influence sentenced offenders and to enhance the role of workplaces and public organizations in their rehabilitation and reeducation.

FINE. Significant additions have been made to Article 29 of the Fundamentals, which specifies the conditions and procedure of employing fines. The general maximum amounts of fines were not specified in current laws. Fine amounts were specified in the articles of a special part of the criminal codes of the union republics. By Order of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 26 July 1962, specification of maximum fine amounts has been added to Part 2 of Article 29 of the Fundamentals -- up to 500 rubles, and up to 1,000 rubles for crimes committed for financial gain. In exceptional cases, specified by USSR laws, larger fines may be specified for certain crimes. A fine of up to 10,000 rubles is provided, for example, for violation of the law on the intellectual staff of the USSR (Article 160¹ of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR).

A new addition has been made to Article 37 of the Fundamentals, which states: "In case of deliberate evasion of payment of a fine specified as the principal penalty, the court may replace the unpaid fine with a penalty in the form of corrective labor without incarceration, figured as 1 month of corrective labor for 20 rubles of fine, but for a term not to exceed 2 years."

PROBATION. Changes in the conditions and procedure of application of probation (Article 45 of the Fundamentals) are aimed at strengthening supervision of the conduct of probationers and at increasing the effectiveness of this measure. Stricter penalties have been specified for failure to observe the rules and regulations governing probation. According to existing law a sentence shall not be executed if during the period of probation the offender not only does not commit another (by design or negligence) crime but also if an exemplary conduct and honest labor he justifies the trust placed in him. The conduct of probationers shall also be monitored by internal affairs agencies and, in the case of minors, also by commissions for juvenile affairs. Previously additional penalties, with the exception of fines, could not be specified with probation. Now the law specifies that additional penalties may be designated with the exception of internal exile, expulsion from the USSR and confiscation of property. Consequently, now the following penalties may be specified in addition to fines: a person may be prohibited from visiting specified institutions or engaging in specified activities, may be fired from his position, may be compelled to make reparation for losses or damage caused, and may be deprived of a military or special rank.

More severe penalties for failure by probationers to comply with the specified rules of conduct have been added. If during the period of probation the

probation has facilitated transfer of the years on a regular basis and administrative penalties or community action have been taken against him, the court, at the request of an internal affairs agency and, in the case of a minor, also a commission for juvenile affairs, may revoke probation and direct that the offender serve the sentence specified by the court. The court may take a like decision on petition by the public organization or workforces to which a probationer has been turned over for rehabilitation, reeducation and supervision, if he has failed to justify their trust, has failed to keep his promise to prove his rehabilitation by exemplary conduct and honest labor, or if he has left the workplace in order to avoid action by the community.

TABLET AND REVOCATION OF SENTENCE (ARTICLE 44 OF THE FUNDAMENTALS). The category of persons to whom these shall not apply has been expanded. These include persons who were previously received more than two convictions for deliberate crimes if the offender's previous criminal record has not been cleared, as well as persons previously released from custody by the court upon suspension of sentence on parole or on condition of taking up employment, and who committed a deliberate crime during the period of conditional release or suspension, except of employment.

TABLET WITH PROBATION (EMPLOYMENT OF THE OFFENDER) (ARTICLE 44² OF THE FUNDAMENTALS). A new condition has been specified: an offender to whom this measure is applied shall pledge to demonstrate his rehabilitation by exemplary conduct and an honest attitude toward labor. The category of persons to whom this measure shall not apply has also been expanded. This includes all persons stated in Article 44¹ of the fundamentals (in the present version).

Some changes and additions have also been made in Article 39¹ of the Fundamental of Corrective Labor Law, aimed at more precise regulation of the conduct of offenders while serving sentence at corrective labor institutions.

Thus the changes and additions made in criminal and corrective labor law by laws of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 18 July 1982 can be divided into two groups of provisions. The first aims at broader application of measures not connected with the incarceration of offenders, the rehabilitation of whom is possible without removal from society. The second group of amendments reflects the unchanged position of Soviet criminal-law policy: if a person who has been shown trust finds it easier other than incarceration have been applied to said offender/ fails to justify that trust, such conduct by an offender shall be severely punished.

The new changes and additions in criminal law aim at increasing the effectiveness of criminal penalties and at strengthening the role of governmental agencies, the community and workforces in rehabilitation and reeducation of offenders.

APPENDIX: "Rehabilitatsionnaya zashchita", 1982

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NATIONAL

FURTHER WORK ON LINE OF LAWS TO FOCUS ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS

By G. CHUDOVIN I ZAFON in Russian No. 3, Mar 83 (signed to press 9 Feb 83) pp 18-19

(Article by A. Pikelkin, doctor of juridical sciences, and V. Litovkin, candidate of juridical sciences: "A New Law Is Passed")

[Text] The 19th CPSU Congress devoted considerable attention to further improvement of Soviet legislation. This is not accidental. The laws regulate all aspects of the life of Soviet people and society as a whole. Needless to say they are not something frozen, something that has been defined once and for all. Our socialist society is constantly developing. Our changing life poses new problems which must be solved by different means, including legal means. That is why our legislation is being refined and developed almost continuously.

We will note immediately that this is by no means a spontaneous process. We need in many legal precepts addressed to state bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations, and citizens as are required to regulate the fundamental and most important aspects of state and social life.

Our state's law consists of USSR law and the law of the Union and autonomous republics. Each year various amendments and supplements are made to it. Some of the amendments in force earlier are declared to be out of force. New laws are adopted according to the dictates of life itself. This work is going forward with special intensity today, after adoption of the 1977 USSR Constitution and the 1979 constitutions of the Union and autonomous republics. It was observed at the 19th Congress of our party: "The updating of Soviet law based on the Constitution is having a very useful impact. The new laws make it possible to regulate various aspects of social relations more subtly and precisely."

A great deal has already been done to refine the body of laws. The revision of many acts, which are being brought into line with constitutional principles, is being completed. Thus, amendments have already been made in the Fundamentals of Law on Labor, Marriage and the Family, and Criminal, Civil, Land, and Water Law, in most of the codes of the Union republics, and in the laws on local Soviets. A number of legislative acts have been passed for the first time. These are the Procedural Rules of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Laws on the USSR Council of Ministers, People's Control, Protection of Atmospheric Air, and Protection of the Animal World.

At the same time, the Law on Education, the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the Law on the USSR State Budget. This Law, which was prepared on the basis of the Party's consolidation and the decisions of party congresses and Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, was aimed at protecting the interests of our socialist state and the stability and inviolability of the country's state budget.

The USSR also adopted the Law on the State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981 and the Law on the USSR State Budget for 1981, which are a serious program for continued national economic development and increasing the material and cultural level of Soviet people. Successful fulfillment of these laws will play an important part in meeting the challenges posed by the 1980s.

In 1980, at the 26th CPSU Congress, we have continued refining our laws. Three new laws have been adopted: here, management of the national economy, reinforcing the constitutional rights of citizens and public organizations, and limiting the number of the USSR Order of Laws.

At the November 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized: "Plans call for accelerating the rate of economic development and increasing the absolute dimensions of growth in national income, output from industry and agriculture, and the volume of retail trade. The revision continuing work to raise the effectiveness of the national economy — stepped-up assignments should be fulfilled with comprehensive mobilization of resources and labor resources."

In 1980, some new problems for further refinement of law in the area of economy, culture, etc.

Work on the USSR Code of Laws of the USSR has begun in conformity with resolution of the CPSU Congress. The first volume has already come out. Publication of the USSR Code will be completed in 1981. The heart of the code will consist of the USSR laws dealing with the economic order. It is the main part of the USSR legislation. This will include legislative enactments and the decrees issued by the Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers and other bodies of the USSR Government.

The Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, together with the USSR Supreme Soviet, is conducting a "Inventory and Publication of the Code" project. The CPSU Central Committee considered that refining and other consolidating work and the necessary legislative gaps existing in the law should be developed to the USSR further refinement of the body of law in conformity with the tasks posed by the CPSU Congress in the areas of state and socio-cultural development and the role of the USSR Code of Laws of the USSR.

Refining the law with regard for the needs of society, eliminating duplicate laws, and consolidating laws related to a common subject of regulation are one problem. The other is the need during publication of the code of laws.

During preparation of the code, it is necessary to include many new fragments, amendments to existing laws, and consolidating laws in areas of the normative documents adopted earlier. In this respect the first volume of the Code of Laws

an important role and will be the subject of future legal consultation and criticism. The structure of the draft so that its subject and content are consistently presented. They essentially review a set of social problems that demand solutions. They must define the place of the future enactment in the system of existing law.

One example that of these jobs, it would seem, presents a graphic picture of the full complexity of the work in the initial stage of development of a draft law.

For instance, the press, books, and dissertations devoted to problems of the Soviet Union and its past only suggestions on refining the law. They do raise questions. They must be analyzed and considered when preparing draft laws.

Consistent with the application of existing legal norms and ones which were operating earlier is carefully studied and considered, as are results of sociological and public opinion surveys. Draft laws are sent to ministries, state committees, and departments for comments and to the Union republics, local Soviet and other institutions, and appropriate scientific research institutes of the Academy of Sciences. In Soviet legislative practice, especially in the recent years, drafts of laws under preparation are frequently published in the press for public discussion. Proposals and criticisms of the draft law as a whole and particular sections are received from individual citizens, enterprises, organizations. The organizations are always carefully studied and provide an informed and accurate point for legislative bodies to make correct decisions.

As an example, take the fact that a law travels from the draft form until its enactment using the example of Fundamentals of Housing Law.

The law which existed at the time of adoption of the 1977 USSR Constitution was no longer adequate to the level of legal guarantees in the area of housing. The solutions provided by the Fundamental Law. Additional laws had to be developed. In 1977, it was decided to bring USSR law into line with the USSR Constitution. The USSR Council of Ministers developed a draft of the future law on housing. It was the USSR Supreme Soviet for review. The President of the USSR Supreme Soviet reviewed the draft and adopted a decision to publish it in the USSR and a number of other central newspapers and republic newspapers for public discussion and also to send it to the State Committee on Scientific Proposals and Commissions on Housing and Municipal and Social Services of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet for preliminary consideration. These commissions were assigned to consider the proposals and criticisms received, make necessary refinements and corrections, and submit their findings on the draft.

In 1977, over 27,000 proposals and criticisms were received from citizens, enterprises, institutions, organizations, local Soviets, scientific institutions, and scientific institutes. The most diverse opinions were expressed, including some very debatable and contradictory ones.

Incidentally, the nature of opinion is generally typical of the development of draft laws. It helps identify the weak points in particular parts of the draft law and to make its wording more precise.

The Ministry of the Interior of the USSR Government is conducting law of the USSR and reviewing it in 1960 session of the standing committee of the Council of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Commissions on Legislation, Housing and Municipal Services on Housing and Municipal and Domestic Services. They summarized the results of the discussion and proposed a number of corrections and additions to the Draft.

As a result, proposals were adopted saying that persons on the list of persons needing improved housing conditions at their place of work would at the same time be on the same list at their place of residence. The families of persons who achieved heroic performance of state or public duties, killed or died while saving human life, or while protecting socialist property, the law and order were added to the list of persons who have the right to receiving housing on preferential basis. Other persons by citizens were also taken into account.

On 2 June 1961 before the session, the President of the USSR Supreme Soviet also reviewed the summary of the results of public discussion of the Draft Law at the meeting. It noted that the Draft Law had aroused great interest among the people. Many local committees of Peoples Deputies, labor collectives, and scientific institutions and a broad group of citizens took part in the discussion. All the proposals and statements were carefully analyzed and summarized. This work is mostly to improve the Draft substantially and to reflect the needs of social development and the goals of the 23rd CPSU Congress. In it were full the meeting emphasized the importance of the new Draft Law, which has the interests of every Soviet citizen and incorporates important guarantees by which citizens realize their constitutional right to housing.

Before the Draft was submitted by the CPSU Government, the report on the Draft Law was made to first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and member N. V. Arkhipov. The joint report of the commissions on legislation, housing and commissions on housing and Municipal and domestic services was made by deputy N. Z. Kuznetsov, chairman of the Commission on housing and Municipal and domestic services of the Council of the Union.

Before the Draft Law is being prepared it may be a possibility that the future legislative enactment will become part of an established system of legal acts. It must be coordinated with them. And of course, appropriate changes must be made in existing acts. The President of the USSR Supreme Soviet emphasized the importance for putting the fundamentals of housing law into effect, work is underway to bring existing all-Union legislative and other normative enactments into line with the fundamentals. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR has already been commissioned also to bring republic law into line with the fundamentals. This proposal is under consideration. The Council of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Councils, and citizens have adopted several laws.

The President is putting a new law into effect on the basis of the new law of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The new law must take into account a certain definite date. It is well known that the principles, conditions, and procedures of earlier legislation were adopted by the new law. It is quite different when they diverge from the new law or contradict it. The Chair of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet or Union Republic, when it is asked in connection with the going into effect of the corresponding new law, decides how and by what procedures old normative enactments on the corresponding questions should operate. For example, the 7 December 1981 Decision of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet entitled "Procedure for Putting the Fundamentals of Housing Law of the USSR and Union Republics into Effect" specifically stipulates that until the law of the USSR and Union Republic is brought into line with the Fundamentals of Housing Law of the USSR and the Union Republics and existing laws regulating housing relations will be applied because they do not contradict the Fundamentals. Furthermore, legislative enactments of the Union Republics published before the Fundamentals went into effect and concerning questions which the Fundamentals assign to the jurisdiction of the USSR continue in force until publication of the corresponding All-Union enactments. This provision also establishes that the Fundamentals of Housing Law are applied to housing law relations that arise after the Fundamentals went into effect, that is from January 1983.

Creating the law is a constant and continuous process. It cannot stop, or legal norms will fall behind our swiftly developing life and at some point will reflect society's experience. Already today scientists are pondering how our law will develop once all the volumes of the Code of Laws are published.

Source: "Sovetskaya Zhizn", "Zakony i sud", 1981

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200-1801/835

NATIONAL

MESYATS' REPORT ON FOOD PROGRAM TO USSR GOSPLAN COLLEGIUM

Pravda PRAVDAE IZVESHAYSTVO in RUSSIAN (No. 1, 1983) (Signed to press 24 Mar 83) pp 22-36

[Unattributed report under the rubric "The Food Program is a Nationwide Issue: On Measures to Implement the Country's Food Program"]

[Excerpts] On 7 February an enlarged session of the USSR Gosplan Collegium was held to discuss the question of measures to implement the USSR Food Program. The session was addressed by M. S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Participating in the collegium's work were N. I. Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; N. I. Slonkov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; A. F. Alexandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; USSR ministers, the presidents of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, other leaders of ministers and departments and USSR Gosplan responsible workers.

In the opening address N. K. Baybakov, chairman of the USSR Gosplan, noted that a number of new problems have emerged in the course of implementing the Food Program, particularly in the sphere of introducing scientific and technical achievements, problems which must be resolved in addition to the measures adopted at the 1983 CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

The present collegium's task, N. K. Baybakov said, is to use collegial discussion of the newly emerging questions and problems as a basis for finding ways to resolve them and to formulate additional measures for implementing the Food Program within the framework of both the USSR Gosplan and ministries and departments.

Reports on this question were delivered by V. K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture; B. Ye. Paton, president of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences; and N. T. Borchenko, chief of the USSR Gosplan Agriculture and Procurement Section.

V. K. Mesyats reported on what specific measures are currently being taken at local level to implement the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1983) plenum decisions on the more rapid development of agriculture and the country's entire agro-industrial complex. The main thing toward which the ministry is orienting agricultural organs is the fuller and more efficient use of all potential reserves and of the tremendous material and technical potential created in agriculture. In this respect paramount significance is attached to the speediest comprehensive introduction of scientifically validated arable farming systems. At present such systems have been developed and established in virtually all republics, krais and oblasts, and 1983 should be the year that they are introduced on a massive scale.

The experience of man, animals and machines in all regions of the world shows convincingly that most scientifically validated systems have already been introduced, unfavorable weather is everywhere with minor losses, and fluctuations in the level of agricultural crop yields in arid and wet lands are modest.

what does a scientifically validated arable farming system mean? Above all it means rational crop rotation and, on the basis of local conditions, a well regulated structure of areas of sown land with the requisite areas of other sown land, particularly in arid zones. It means efficient industrial use of fertilizer, the rapid shipment of labour and services, the ability of the husbandry system and, finally, the broad and intelligent application of technical techniques of crop cultivation and the efficient use of machines, tools, pipes and other (artificial) means and equipment. It means the application of scientific methods of soil cultivation and the introduction of progressive forms of labor organization and collection of resources, ensuring the creation of the most favorable conditions for increasing the rate of development and stability of agricultural production in each arable and sown and in each year.

5. Major's quest is to make history for the assimilation of the young elements of these tribal farming systems. Thus, across the country as a whole, a new rotation system has been introduced in 77 percent of plantations, which cannot be considered innovations, and work in this area must be done vigorously.

The sowing structure has improved in the past 5-10 years although much remains to be done. In the whole of the arable farming systems already developed, the area of clean fallow must be increased to 10-15 million hectares across the country, to 3-8 percent of total land—15-20 percent in arid climatic zones. Even in 1988 the fallow area amounted to 18 million hectares. The main thing now is to strive everywhere to treat fallow land in accordance with specific fertilizers and clear the land of weeds so that it really is restored for crop rotation.

growth of maize crops and alfalfa are increasing, albeit slowly. The area under corn and grain is steadily increasing. The task is to continue to expand the area of corn for grain through more intensive specialization of existing farms and the establishment of new acreages in Central Asia, the Urals and the North Caucasus.

As it has continued to grow, the company has been able to expand its product line and increase its market share. The company's revenue has grown from \$100 million in 1990 to \$1.5 billion in 2000, and its profits have grown from \$20 million to \$300 million. The company's success is due to its strong financial performance, its innovative products, and its excellent customer service.

Accession of a scientifically validated arable farming system is to further raise the standard of production, and to improve seed cultivation. It aims to transfer ideas toward transferring seed cultivation to an industrial scale and accelerating the introduction of advanced new hybrids. Unlike a state crop, including corn which have been cultivated on a regional basis since 1970, amount to million hectares or 20.6 percent of all sown areas in 1982 and it is planned to increase from 100,000 to 300,000 hectares in 1983.

These strains include, for example, Chayka (short-stemmed variety with 10-12 cm and early growing strains) of winter hard wheat grown well in 4-7 quintals higher than that of varieties typical and the Tselinnye-2, Tselnye-3 and Tselnye-4 strains of spring wheat. Selection experiments were held in the 1968-70 growing agriculture more rapidly with early-ripening and medium-ripening early hybrids with a growth period of 90-100 days which will make it possible to expand the area of corn cultivation northward. As for the question of sunflowers, here the main avenue to seed cultivation is the transfer to hybrid seeds. A scientific program has been formulated which includes expanding the area of hybrid sunflowers to 500,000 hectares in 1981 and to 700,000 hectares in 1985. New high-oil content strains of heat-resistant (Vostok-1, Vostok-2, Vostok-3, Vostok-4, Vostok-5 and Belotserkovskaya-34) have been created and introduced which give a 17-18 percent higher oil yield under production conditions (instead of 13-15 percent). It is now necessary to rapidly create the seed stock and select measures to put these strains into production more rapidly.

Substantial improvement of strains is planned for potato cultivation and perennial grass seed cultivation. The attention of specialists is being directed to carrying out selection concerning hybrid seeds, and in 1982 4,000 samples of this valuable seed crop were obtained (as in 1981).

At the same time, certain regions and oblasts are still not paying the necessary attention to questions of the mass shipment of new strains and hybrids to the fields or the improvement of seed cultivation. That is why strains are being changed and updated only on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the supply of pedigreed and commercial seeds low-grade seeds is being curtailed. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and its local organs are looking for these shortcomings, making greater demands on farm leaders and workers for conditions in seed cultivation and will continue to strive persistently until our country is growing its own highly intensive strains of cereals and other crops.

As the food program points out, mineral and organic fertilizers are a direct reserve for increasing the production of grain and other agricultural output. The use of every sample of mineral fertilizers is increased during the 5-year plan and this year kolkhozes and sovkhozes should receive over 22.8 million tons of artificial fertilizer. However, this is a far from sufficient and therefore the main thing now is to improve the efficiency of use of every kilogram of artificial fertilizer. To date many farms are not using it with the due level of efficiency. This is shown by comparing the figures for actual efficiency with the normative figures for certain crops. Thus, with regard to potatoes, the additional yield is 5 quintals of tubers per quintal of artificial fertilizer as against 16 quintals according to the normative figure and, correspondingly, 11 quintals of vegetables produced as against 16 quintals according to the same figure. Efficiency rises considerably when grain crops are treated with fertilizers—4.7 quintals against the normative figure of 3.3 quintals.

In this context, the task is to distribute mineral fertilizers to areas under agricultural crops more rationally and to channel the entire increase in fertilizer supply to areas under grain crops. Furthermore, it would be expedient to free some of the fertilizers allocated to grain under long-term contracts and even portion and apply them to areas under other crops.

Word will not be filled in a smaller scale in the "Chemicalized" line. It is only then that fertilizers will give a full yield. There is a substantial increase in the efficiency of mineral fertilizers in the application of various types of management and irresponsible attitudes regarding fertilizers are common on the part of certain farm leaders and experts. Agriculture's entire organizing activity is directed toward this. Great attention is also being paid to the use of organic fertilizers. About 100 million tons of manure is used in the USSR annually because of a shortage of chemical fertilizers and delivery equipment. The situation is even more critical with organic fertilizer application equipment, which will have an extremely adverse effect on the harvest in the next growing season and ultimately on the quality of agricultural products. A number of obstacles are making their way at present in the way of organic fertilizers and are posing insurmountable problems in the preparation of manure. The regulatory attention must be paid to eliminating these shortcomings. The proposal to place the use of organic fertilizers on a par with the expenditure of fuel for fuel and to adjust a corresponding decision must rapidly be supported.

[illegible]

their output) working on a collective contract and using the same quantities of sowing seeds and links produce 20-25 percent more output per unit of land and produce 20-30 percent increase in labor productivity. Some 41,000 such teams and links have been created in arable farming this year as against 33,000, in 1982 and in Azerbaijan the figure is 80,000 but that is not enough, and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture is going to take measures to distribute personnel in form of production organization and labor remuneration on a broader scale.

As the underlining, there are considerable reserves there, too. The main way of developing past action is by transferring it rapidly and decisively from an extensive to an intensive development path. The greatest bottleneck (to stock-raising) is low livestock productivity. The rearing of cattle for breeding over to the state takes 30-35 weeks in some republics (Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Moldavia) instead of 15-25 months, and the rearing of pigs takes 15-18 months instead of 7-10 months.

livestock production is still adversely affected by the still high level of overgrazing. Fundamental measures for stockraising production are to be found in eliminating these and other shortcomings. But the main factor slowing the growth is the deficit in the development of the fodder base since the shortage of coarse and high-yield fodder leads to high expenditures of concentrated fodders and grain. Agricultural enterprises develop and experiment with new pastures, attention is the concentration of coarse and succulent fodder and ensure the rational use of grain for fodder purposes. This task has been resolved primarily by improving natural pastures and increasing its productivity. The recent measures resulting in this direction involve a whole series of measures aimed at improving the productivity of coarse, succulent and natural fodder and minimizing expenditures of grain for livestock feed. A good start has already been made in this work. In 1982 18 million units more coarse and succulent fodder were produced than in 1981, which is the equivalent of 17 million tons of grain. It is planned to increase the production and improvement of coarse fodder as early as 1983 by increasing the area under permanent pastures to 29 million hectares, including 8 million hectares under alfalfa and 4.9 million hectares under clover.

It is envisaged that production of pilot areas will be increased. The Gross Domestic Product in 1989 was substantially greater than the average for the previous 4 years, and this is allowing the government to plan to be expanded to 10.7 million hectares in the coming year. The procurement of mixed seeds is a significant resource for increasing productivity needs. Last year's experience in various, Turk, showed that where 1.5-2 tons of mixed seeds were produced per ha, this succeeded in reducing expenditure of approximately 10-15 percent.

2. 4. MAWAFA emphasized that the implementation of the scientific and technical programs for agriculture and the 17th Five-Year Plan must play a considerable role in the development of the 17th Five-Year Plan and must play a considerable role in the development of the 17th Five-Year Plan. It also emphasized that the 17th Five-Year Plan must play a considerable role in the development of the 17th Five-Year Plan and must play a considerable role in the development of the 17th Five-Year Plan.

The main attention and principal efforts of the country's scientific organizations have been concentrated on solving the targeted and comprehensive programs for raising production of grain, feeds, livestock products, rice, and other feeds; protecting crops from pests and diseases; and increasing the scale on which plant growth regulators are applied. The programs provide for overcoming bottlenecks in the selection of the most important agricultural crops and animal breeds, especially in the area of increasing their productivity and resistance to unfavorable conditions. The majority of targets stipulated in the 1981-1991 program have been fulfilled, including the development of new strains and breeds of agricultural crops. The creation of short-stemmed strains of winter wheat and winter durum wheat which are as productive as soft wheat is a fundamentally new achievement. Strains of mangelweeds, beet, short-stemmed rice and sorghum with high seed productivity have been developed in selection practice for the first time.

Strains of highly productive cattle, pigs and sheep, breeds of domestic poultry varieties have been achieved.

Methods for biologically protecting crops against pests and diseases which take account of the environment are being developed and have already been applied over an area of more than 20 million hectares. Major developments in protecting self-sufficiency crops and in extended reproduction of soil fertility in different zones of the country have been implemented. However, many important agricultural problems have still not found a scientific solution, particularly the problems of enhancing the resistance of some crops to frost and other crops to unfavorable wintering conditions, increasing grain quality and enhancing animal resistance to the most dangerous diseases. It is now essential to concentrate the efforts of scientific workers of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences in these fields. These issues were the subject of discussion at a recent joint meeting of the country's scientists.

I. N. Nekrasov then went on to dwell on the necessity of current planning and use of the capital investments which are being directed into agriculture to revitalize the food program and reported that there are a number of shortcomings in this matter. The allocation of these investments will continue to be focused on the economic efficiency of various and existing work, its improvement in food storage and the creation of favorable conditions for extended reproduction of crops.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and its organs at local level are taking measures to make fuller use of the conditions created as a result of implementing the decisions of the Central Committee May and November plenums on improving the economic situation in agriculture, raising marriage prices and marriage and wedding gift lists of spouses and wedding debts. Particular attention is being devoted to intensifying cadres' economic training, especially introducing businessmen training principles and improving economic relations between enterprises and workers in the agro-industrial complex. The responsibility of all workers, especially elected and appointed leaders, for the most efficient thrift and economy must be raised, the monitoring of the economy in the agro-industrial complex intensified, and decisive measures in anti-inflation activity taken and anti-inflationary measures applied.

the new forms of agricultural administration--the agroindustrial associations--created at local level in conformity with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee. Any future decisions will have to introduce order in the matter and take for reserves and bring them into operation. Their formation is nearing completion and to date 1,144 rayon and 157 oblast associations have been formed in the country. Their main task today is to join as quickly as possible in resolving questions connected with implementing the Food Program.

V. B. Mezysht concluded by setting a number of questions for the 1980 Session. The steady growth in the provision of kolхозes and sovkhoses with highly productive, reliable equipment so that all work can be carried out to a high standard and within the optimum agronomic deadlines is one of the main avenues for raising agricultural output and increasing stability while at the same time making better use of the reserves referred to. The speaker commented on the insufficiently high technical standard of some agricultural machines and the poor state of technical readiness of potato-picking combines, harvesters and so forth. According to test data, the actual operating time of grain-harvesting combines does not exceed 77 percent as opposed to agronomic requirements of 75 percent. He drew attention to the necessity of providing more fully for the countryside's mineral fertilizer needs, especially in phosphates, through better use of existing mineral fertilizer production capacities. It is also necessary to ensure farms' increasing fertilizer needs.

Another unsolved question is the creation of a good material and technical base for selection, seedgrowing and breeding matters and the securing of the needs of scientific research establishments and agricultural institutes where the frontiers of the future development of agriculture are being laid and its cadres trained and educated. The question of the earliest start-up of production of mobile agricultural equipment was also raised.

1800/1137

NATIONAL

THE HIGHER SCHOOL CPSU HISTORY COURSE SECTION ON THE 24th CONGRESS

[Editorial Report] Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No. 1, April 1983 (signed to press 31 March 1983) pages 107-116 carries a 10,000-word article titled "The 24th CPSU Congress and Its Decisions" by S. M. Denisov. The article describes the higher school CPSU history course section on the 24th party congress.

YOUTH GROW UP WITHOUT CLASSICS, SOCIOLOGIST LAMENTS

[Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 April 1983 page 8 carries a 900-word article titled "Learn to Read!" by L. Vasilovna. The article notes the decline of interest among the youth in classical literature and places the blame in part on the poor quality of literature teaching in Soviet schools.

CENTRAL ASIAN WORKERS NEEDED AT RSFSR CONSTRUCTION SITES

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMUNISTI TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 18 February 1983 page 4 carries a 500-word article titled "Respected Comrades!" The article reports the need for Central Asian workers at a number of RSFSR construction sites.

WESTERN HISTORIANS OF COLLECTIVIZATION ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Moscow OBNACHESTVENNYE KNOXI V KSSR, SERIYA 7, LETOPISY in Russian No. 2, Mar-Apr 83 (signed to press 21 Feb 83) pp. 21-31 carries a 375-word review of L. I. Klimin's "Agrarian Policy of the CPSU (1917-1937)" (in Russian; Leningrad, 1982) by V. K. Zavadskiy and L. S. Zakharyev. According to the reviewers, the book severely criticizes Western historians of collectivization and "unmasks the falsifications" contained in their works.

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NATIONAL

DEATED DISCUSSIONS ON RELIGION IN SOVIET WORKING HOME FOR ELDERLY

[Editorial report] Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 8) (signed to press 25 Jan 83) p. 31 carries a 1,000-word article titled "Conversation on a bench" by A. Pavlov. The article describes arguments between believers and non-believers in a Soviet home for the elderly.

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DOI: 10.1080/1190

ISSUES CONTINUOUS OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK REVISED

[Editorial report] Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMSOTRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 81 (signed to press 24 Mar 83) pp. 45-47 carries a 1,000-word article titled "Questions of Ideological Work Discussed." The article carries brief synopses of the answers of the various participants, including those of the secretaries of the Communist Party of the various union republics, oblast secretaries, ministerial bodies and workers in ideological and agitational work.

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NATIONAL

BURYAT JERIM SECRETARY ON STYLE OF WORK

[Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 9, Feb 83 p 7 carries a 1250-word article titled "The Style of Economizing" by L. V. Potapova secretary of the Buryat Oblast Party Committee. The article reports on the successes of the worker in the Buryat ASSR in their attempts to economize while still maintaining a high standard of production.

STRONG FAMILY LIFE CURBS DRUNKENNESS, COLLECTIVE REPORTS

[Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA SOVETOV NARODNIKH DEPUTATOV SSSR in Russian 3 Apr 83 p 7 carries an 1100-word article titled "To Educate a Worthy Replacement" by F. Matskevich. The article reports the discussion of a citizen's meeting on the problems of drunkenness and other threats to the younger generation. The group recommended the support of strong family ties as a means of fighting drunkenness.

CSO: 1800/1098

NATIONAL

UNITED NATIONS FOREIGN POLICY STRESSED IN PARTY POLITICAL EDUCATION

[editorial report] Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 24 Mar 83) pp 86-88 carries a 950-word article titled "Harmonious Foreign Policy of the Brotherly Socialist Nations--A Powerful Factor in the Struggle for Peace and the Security of Peoples." The article provides a proposed syllabus for party course work on the foreign policy of the Socialist bloc.

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DSB: 18100/111

STRONG AGAINST WESTERN PROPAGANDA STRESSED IN PARTY POLITICAL EDUCATION

[editorial] Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 24 Mar 83) pp 89-91 carries a 1,000-word article titled "Work on the Necessity of an Ideological Struggle Against Imperialism, Anti-Communism and Anti-Sovietism." The article provides a proposed syllabus for party course work on the need for vigorous ideological work against Western propaganda. The syllabus stresses such topics as the nature of ideological diversion from the West, a critique of Western falsifications, and an unmasking of "the prophets of the Cold War."

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NATIONAL

TURKMEN PARTY SECRETARY ON ROLE OF ELECTED PARTY BODIES

[Editorial Report] Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 6, Mar 83 (signed to press 5 Mar 83) pp 34-38 carries a 3,000-word article titled "Let Us Raise the Role of the Elected Aktiv" by A. Rachkov, a secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan. Rachkov argues that it is important to increase attention to these bodies as a most important link between the people and their leaders.

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CNO: 1800/1134

OBLOM SECRETARY ON IMPORTANCE OF PUBLICITY IN PARTY WORK

[Editorial Report] Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 7, Apr 83 (signed to press 22 Mar 83) pp 19-24 carries a 3,600-word article titled "Publicity in the Activity of the Party Organization" by Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of the Brest Oblast Party Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia. Sokolov argues that increasing publicity and the timely announcement of issues to be discussed will improve the effectiveness of party work.

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CNO: 1800/1137

NATIONAL

WESTERN PROPAGANDA HIDES BEHIND RELIGIOUS MESSAGE

[Editorial Report] Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Apr 83 p 2 carries a 1750-word article titled "From Illusions to Science" by V. Nosovich. The article warns that Western propaganda often uses religious messages as a cover for its anti-Soviet intentions.

REF: 1800/1084

DISSEMINATED NOTICINGS NOW AVAILABLE TO SOVIET JOURNALISTS

[Editorial Report] Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 14 Mar 83) p 56 carries a 200-word article titled "Convenient for work" by B. Kostantynov. The article reports that for the first time pre-cut file cards are available to Soviet journalists.

REF/130: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda," "Zhurnalist," 1983

REF: 1850/1148

CADRE COMMITTEES SHOULD SELECT NEWSPAPER EDITORS MORE CAREFULLY

[Editorial Report] Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 14 Mar 83) pp 53-55 carries a 2,300-word article titled "The Cadre Question" by Yelena Korni'kova. The article describes the difficulties for all concerned when a local party committee fails to select a newspaper editor carefully and to follow his work attentively.

REF/130: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda," "Zhurnalist," 1983

REF: 1850/1147

NATIONAL

EARLY HISTORY OF SOVKHOZ CHRONICLED

[Editorial Report] Moscow OBRSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI V SSSR. SERIYA V. ISTORIYA in Russian No 2, Mar-Apr 83 (signed to press 22 Feb 83) pp 59-62 carries a 550-word review of L. Ye. Zelenin's "Sovkhozes of the USSR in the Years of the pre-war Five-Year Plans" (in Russian; Moscow: Nauka 1982) by A. A. Tverdekhhleb. According to the reviewer, the book chronicles the agrarian policy of the CPSU and the role of the Sovkhoz in the collectivization of agriculture.

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CSO: 1800/1183

ALL-UNION MUSEUM FOR JOURNALISM PROPOSED

[Editorial Report] Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 14 Mar 83) pp 58-59 carries a 500-word letter titled "A Museum is Needed" by A. Krylov, deputy chairman of the Commission on the History of Publicistic Work of the Stavropol kray journalists' organization. Krylov urged the establishment of an all-union museum on Soviet journalism.

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CSO: 1800/1149

STUDENT WOULD DO PRACTICAL WORK IN JOURNALISM TRAINING URGED

[Editorial Report] Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 14 Mar 83) pp 42-44 carries a 3,500-word article titled "What the Discussion Showed" by the editors of the magazine. Summarizing a discussion on the training of journalists which has appeared on the pages of ZHURNALIST over the last year, the article suggests that journalism students should spend more time on practical work and less on general education.

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CSO: 1800/1145

REGIONAL

KAZAKH CP C. FEDERAL MEETS, (4) (CITE) GOSSENAT

Sino-Afr. AZARSTANSLAYA TRAYDA In Russian 1 Apr 80 p 1

(Article: "At the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party")

[Text:] The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party has discussed the question of the work of the Kazakh SSR State Committee for Material-Technical Supply in light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress. It was noted that Gosstat is taking steps to provide material resources to sectors of the economy and to raise the efficiency of their use. Plans for wholesale sale of production-technical output, for production of industrial output, for state purchases of secondary raw materials, for retail trade, incorporation of capital investment, and for other sub-headings are being fulfilled.

At the same time, it was pointed out that the administrative apparatus of Gosstat and a number of subdivisions are still moving too slowly to improve their style and methods of activity, do not have the proper level of state and performance discipline, and are not demanding enough of managers and specialists. Mistakes are permitted in determining the needs for particular kinds of resources and in timely and complete allocation of resources to suppliers.

The Bureau specially directed the attention of Gosstat and its subordinate organizations to the need to intensify activity to insure strict government control over rational use of raw, fuel-energy, and other material resources, to bring down surplus and excess balances of materials and equipment into economic circulation, and to improve supply to enterprises that produce consumer goods.

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party obligated the republic Gosstat to eliminate these shortcomings. In conformity with the demands of the 26th party congress and the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the statements of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, it must insure stable and reliable material-technical supply in the economy, to especially important start-up projects, to enterprises of the agroindustrial complex, and to the personal services sector.

It is recommended that oblast, city, and rayon party committees improve their guidance of material-technical supply enterprises and organizations and direct their efforts to fulfilling contract obligations for delivery of output and raising the efficiency of use of raw materials and resources.

Among the other questions considered by the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party at its regular meeting were matters relating to realization of a number of decrees of the CPSU Central Committee on problems of economic and cultural development and progress to realize the comments and suggestions made by participants at the 9th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party.

Questions of practical fulfillment of the decisions of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party and Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers on production of consumer goods at enterprises of local industry in the republic, organizing the work of student detachments in the republic in the summer of 1983, and measures to insure livestock feed for the 1983-1984 winter season, and others were also discussed.

11/15/84
100-18907216

REGIONAL

KAZAKH SUPREME COURT PLENUM EXAMINES LABOR INDISCIPLINE, LAND MISAPPROPRIATION

Almaty: KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 85 p 1

(Article: "The Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Kazakh SSR")

(Text) The most recent plenum of the Supreme Court of the Kazakh SSR considered the question of progress by courts of the republic to fulfill the decrees of the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Kazakh SSR Supreme Court on the application of law and strengthening labor discipline at enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

The plenum demanded that oblast, city, and rayon people's judges devote constant attention to hearing cases of this category. It is essential to steadily raise the role of the courts and to strengthen state, labor, and performance discipline. In each particular case it is necessary to disclose the reasons and conditions that give rise to violations of labor law and cases of failure to comply with labor discipline and to respond to them by issuing specific orders. We must make use of the technique where traveling court sessions hear cases in labor collectives with participation by public representatives.

The Plenum also discussed the question of the practical application by judges of the law on criminal accountability for illegal disposition of land, independent (unauthorized) construction, and other offenses against state ownership of the land. Unauthorized disposition of the land causes great harm to the interests of the Brezhnev and successors and to planned construction of cities and populated points. It has also been suggested that the cases in this category be heard at traveling court sessions with participation by representatives of public organizations and labor collectives. In each case the causes and conditions that promoted the violations are carefully identified. One should particularly note the cases of failure to identify these factors promptly and failure to send materials about this to the appropriate authorities promptly for steps to be taken. The question of initiating criminal proceedings against officials who have failed to insure control over proper use of land and individual housing construction should be raised by particular orders.

The plenum made a number of amendments in existing decrees of the Plenum of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court. They ratified a new commentary for the unified controlling council of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court.

Appeals by the Deputy USSR Procurator General, the deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, and the Kazakh SSR procurator in relation to specific cases were heard.

Important officials from the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party and the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, and the executives of a number of ministries, departments, and trade union organs took part in the work of the plenum.

11,176
C61: (R107/12)

ADDITIONAL

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDUM URGES STRONGER TIEBET. PEOPLE'S DEPUTY COUNCIL TIEB-

Казакша КАЗАХСТАНСКАЯ ПРАВИМ in Russian 79 Mar 81 p 1

[Article: "At the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[What] The Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet has met. The Presidium heard a report by D. A. Goryshkov, chairman of the Aktyubinsk Oblast Executive Committee, on fulfillment of the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet entitled "Interaction between Soviets of Peoples Deputies and Trade Organizations of the Kazakh SSR To Carry Out the Social Program Outlined by the 14th CPSU Congress." At its meeting the Presidium adopted a decree which states that the Soviets and trade union organizations of the oblast have strengthened their practical ties recently and cooperate closely among themselves to carry out the decisions of the 16th CPSU Congress and subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and realize the four Program and the instructions of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu. S. Andropov, special attention is being given to social questions and raising the level of well being and service to working people. At the same time, the presidium pointed to existing shortcomings in work to develop and strengthen contacts between Soviets and trade union organizations to solve the problems of social development, successfully fulfill state plans and socialist obligations, and continue improving cultural-domestic service to the population.

Yu. S. Prashnikov, chairman of the executive committee of Semipalatinsk Oblast Executive Committee, reported on progress in carrying out legislation to control drunkenness and alcoholism in the city. A decree was adopted aimed at further intensifying the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism and bolstering labor discipline in the production collective.

Kazakh SSR Minister of Light Industry V. G. Ibragimov presented a short report on measures to fulfill the 11 July 1981 decree of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet on raising the quality of products produced. The presidium of the supreme Soviet obligated the ministry to eliminate shortcomings now existing in this important work and to achieve a decisive improvement in the activity of subordinate enterprises in conformity with the demands of the 16th party congress and the May and November 1982 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet adopted a decree on the election from a group of deputies and members of standing commissions of the USSR Supreme

Letter published in the newspaper *IZVESTIYA* under the headline "Good for Everyone
for Everyone's Business." This letter obligated the Soviets of Peoples' Deputies
to take steps to improve the organization of production, raise the quality of
consumer goods, and find practical solutions to the questions raised in the
order of the deputies.

The Presidium turned the draft housing code of the Kazakh SSR over to the standing
commissions of the Supreme Soviet for review and findings.

Other questions were also considered.

11.11.74

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REGIONAL

PARTY MEMBER: PROTEST DIRECTOR'S DISMISSAL FOR MISDEEDS

Alma-Ata (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian) [Apr '83] p. 2

[Article by D. Gutenev, Alma-Ata: "Lost Principles"]

(Trans) On 13 November 1982 KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA published an article entitled "Principles Lost Later." It discussed misconduct and abuses by members of LPU [Free Planting Section] No. 8 of the Zelenostroy [Green Construction] Trust of the republican Ministry of Vehicle Roads.

The article did not go unnoticed. Here is what Deputy republican minister of vehicle roads S. Muzakharov noted: "The article very correctly raised questions about the violations that had occurred in the activities of LPU No. 8 and the lack of principles of its managers, including the chief P. Chumakov and the senior work supervisor P. Odnokoz. An audit was made of LPU-8 and revealed a number of violations in administrative and financial activities.

For violation of financial discipline, distortion of reports, and other offenses LPU-8 chief P. Chumakov was given a strict reprimand by a 13 December 1982 order for the Zelenostroy Trust and deprived of one month's earnings in partially compensate for the loss caused. At the same time, evidence of a shortage of physical assets at the warehouse worth a total of 2,776 rubles 30 kopecks was turned over to the procurator of Taldenskiy Rayon. A number of organizational-measures were initiated to eliminate the violations and improve the work of LPU-8.

Later the management of the Trust modified its decision and removed Chumakov from his position. (The recently the newspaper article was reviewed at a meeting of the Bureau of the Taldenskiy Rayon party committee. Here is the response: "Considering that LPU-8 chief P. Chumakov has been removed from his position, as decided by the Bureau of the rayon party committee he is severely reprimanded for a careless attitude toward service duties.

"At the same time the decision of the meeting of the primary organization at LPU-8 announced by a strict reprimand of P. Odnokoz with entry in his record and for systematic failure to perform service duties and creating an uneasy atmosphere in the collective" is confirmed. To improve the moral-psychological climate in LPU-8 it is suggested that the Zelenostroy Trust review the question of the status of its continuing in work in this collective."

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THE NEW SINGAPOREAN ECONOMY

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1951

... were these of facts on cultural, daily needs

... in Russian 20 Feb 51 p 1

... "The essence of Atheistic Education"

... society which has done and continues to do as much for the welfare of his welfare as our socialist society. From the very heart of scientific socialism, its fundamental guiding principle was and is the liberation of all workers from the yoke of exploitation--the abolition of every society founded on private ownership--but also the liberation of man, freeing him from the rule of darkness, ignorance, and superstition. "The modern proletariat," wrote V. I. Lenin at the very beginning of the revolutionary workers' movement in Russia, "is on the side of socialism, which brings science into the struggle with religious darkness and liberates the worker from belief in a life beyond the grave as it rallies him to the true struggle for a better life in this world."

... of the problem remains topical even today, although the Soviet people, having gone through a full cycle of revolutionary transformations, are facing new historical tasks under conditions of peace. The education of all youth in the spirit of a scientific, Marxist-Leninist world-view is the program goal of the CPSU and the most important prerequisite for the building of communism. The education, as the 19th Party Congress explained, is the "cornerstone" of the CPSU on the firm foundation of social and economic progress.

... the highest level of scientific and technical development of the individual requires a critical attitude toward all social, ideological, scientific, religious and artistic traditions that have been passed on to us by the revolutionary, essentially human nature of the communist world-view. It is necessary to guard man from everything that fetters his mind, will, and emotions.

... of the world essentially diminishes mankind. Consequently, anything supernatural, mysterious and demanding faith in their reality, religious ideas, legends, and intelligent humanism is a step toward a better future. Therefore, criticism is applied in every way to religious dogmas and dogmas

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THE 1990 "MAGNET" RANKING TO STEP UP OVERALL PERFORMANCE

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(2017)X yonani: "Simulating the Materialist world-view"

(cont.) Twenty a month meeting of the Lithuanian Society Society was held last night. The society's tasks in further improving laborer's material conditions. A report was given by President Board Chairman Gerasimov I. S. Shuk.

100. The Party's organizations are carrying on a great deal of work to improve the scientific-materialistic world-view of the republic's inhabitants, and truly communist convictions. The phases of capitalist relations have been exposed and watched, and their ideological-theoretical level has been raised. Marxist lecture propaganda is being more closely combined with organizational and moral education, the interaction of all these and methods of this work has increased, and the various groups of the population are being more fully educated.

At the same time, it was observed at the meeting that the scope and content of approved Chinese propaganda is still not fully meeting today's requirements. In some collections, this work is being carried on systematically, the higher political and cultural level of the leaders is not being sufficiently taken into account, and little attention is being given to the quality of forms of literary work. More appreciable work must be done in the higher political and cultural level of the leaders.

the nation's highest academic honor. T. Vachin was elected Acad. Member of the Board of the Analytic Institute.

Mr. Inoué, first Japan head of the Vietnam CV Central Committee (Ministry of Economy and Agriculture, now part of the prime ministry).

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN ACCUSED OF SPREADING ANTI-SOVIET SLANDER

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 19 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by H. Mikhaylova: "What You Sow...."]

[Text] Recently, the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Court under the chairmanship of People's Judge V. Nikitin examined the criminal case of Eduard Bulakh, a former electric welder at the Vilnius Plant of Electrowelding Equipment, and declared him guilty of fabricating and disseminating in letter form all sorts of statements and lies discrediting the Soviet state and social order. During the course of the session, facts were fully confirmed that were objectively responsible for the bent of Bulakh's intentions of spreading materials of a slanderous character prepared by him. The guilt of the defendant was exacerbated by the circumstances of his previous conviction for declining to do military service. On the basis of Article 199 of the Lithuanian SSR Criminal Code, the court decreed to deprive E.P. Bulakh of liberty for a term of two and a half years to be spent in a labor colony of strict regime.

As is said, what you sow, that you reap. And although E. Bulakh in the court reproached primarily law-enforcement organs and public organizations which did a poor job of his educational work and did not stop him in time when he embarked on the path of crime, here he, it must be said, played the hypocrite. Regardless of who tried, he did not pay much attention. His comrades at work tried to reason with him, but he deceived them, disseminating in their name and without their knowledge a letter abroad with his comments which contained attacks against the Soviet system. At the plant, a meeting of workers and employees was held discussing his behavior. Notices dealing with Eduard Bulakh were placed in the local press where it was pointed out openly that he was proceeding manifestly against the law by engaging in the fabrication and dissemination of all kinds of letters and appeals that contained slander against our state and its policy with respect to religion.

How and why did E.P. Bulakh of his own free will embark on the path of falsehood and slander? I believe that the answer is to be found in the very character of this man. All his conscious life, he has violated a rule of behavior common to all mankind: don't think of yourself so much, and if you must think in that way, do so modestly. It is this modesty in the evaluation of himself that he obviously has lacked and still lacks. Even during the court trial on looking at him the thought arose: do not religious convictions serve for him

as a kind of pedestal on which he has erected a monument to his own exceptionality? Here he answers a question of the judge on what sort of persecutions he endured for his faith as reported in many of the documents that were cooked up by him or with his participation:

"I was the best pupil in school, but they lowered my marks and did not give me the gold medal."

Most pupils strive for outstanding achievements. But, as we know, only the most worthy receive medals. And those who are not in that number usually seek for reasons within themselves and in the inadequacy of their own knowledge. But Bulakh had no doubt about his own infallibility. And to this more than 20-year old hurt of an insufficiently diligent pupil, new, equally "weighty" ones are added: he was excluded from Minsk Polytechnic Institute for poor performance, but he, Bulakh, was convinced that this was for his religious views. Even in a letter sent abroad to a handful of Christians of the Evangelical faith--Pentacostalists--signed by Bulakh, it is openly pointed out: "for us, the doors of secondary specialized and higher educational institutions are closed." And again he played the hypocrite: several years later he graduated without hindrance from another VUZ. And in changing work fairly often, he looked where things would be better, especially better for him personally.

Incidentally, as he himself stated in court, he had no particular grievances against our state, he was only disputing with it on purely "ideological grounds."

It is curious that the "ideological conflict" came to the fore in him only five years ago.

Suddenly, Bulakh felt offended by all and everything. Here he evidently recalled his school failures and other petty unpleasantnesses, which he now presented as major episodes of "persecution because of his faith." As though out of a horn of plenty, there poured out in his name all sorts of statements and letters, one example of which was sent, so to say, for form's sake, to some domestic places, but essentially all the printed matter was intended for export to those places where there were people who were glad for an excuse to blacken our country.

"For professing our faith, we are subjected to persecution, harassment, restriction of rights," he stated to those in the West who expected from him namely such statements. As a literate and well-read person, who liked on occasion to show off his knowledge of the works of the classical writers of Marxism-Leninism, Bulakh could not help but know that the rights of believers in our country are protected by the Constitution, that persecution because of one's faith is punishable by law. Here is what was said concerning this, for example, by A.M. Bynkov, the secretary of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists (ECB), at a congress of representatives of this church: "As believing Christian citizens, we love our earthly Fatherland... We applaud the fact that legislation in our country forbids the manifestation of hostility and hatred for religious reasons. For this reason, different viewpoints should not be reflected in the practical service of believer and nonbeliever to society."

But E. Bulakh has his own special opinion on everything. Even the fact that his children are on an equal footing with all the other little citizens of the country and attend kindergartens and schools; they are stated as being a rampant lawlessness: "At every step our children see the ugly, unseemly behavior of the children of nonbelievers. In kindergartens and the first through the third year classes, they have instilled on them a system of views which they cannot understand.... Children are set against their parents." Indiscriminately accusing everybody, even very young children of nonbelieving parents of immoral behavior, he thereby emphasizes that only, as he says, religion can serve as a basis for upbringing.

Any comments here, as they say, would be superfluous. At the very least, such attempts to blue-pencil everything being done by our state for the upbringing of all-round developed young citizens of the country are laughable. We have grown more than one generation of young people and have the right to speak of the high moral character of the Soviet individual and of the example of the Soviet way of life, which astounds the world namely with its spirituality which is not based on a religious upbringing. But the truth in this case is of little interest to E. Bulakh. In those instances where arguments were lacking to reinforce his "theories," he simply invented them.

Even with his participation, there appeared an "appeal" to the "defenders of rights" in the West; in it the position of believers was depicted in most dramatic colors. It turns out that "threats and... even attempts on lives are being made" against his brothers in the faith. All these "revealing" were immediately picked up by bourgeois mass information media and all kinds of "radio voices." When he was asked in court for proof of such assertions, E. Bulakh, obviously embarrassed, said veiledly that he had heard of some such attempt. And he was accustomed to believe what his confreres said.

Even while in places of incarceration, he tried to find ways of composing and sending his latest lampoon abroad.

At last, E. Bulakh's guilt was convincingly proved, and the sentence drew up among those present in the courtroom, including groups of his fellow believers. At the time of the court examination, new sides of the character of the defendant were disclosed to many of them: his ambition, his desire to stand out at any price. Quite possibly, there was demonstrated here quite clearly the correctness of the judgment of A. Viktorov, who worked together with him at the plant. In material published two years ago in the newspaper VERHNIYE NOVOSTI, he thus spoke of Bulakh: "Religion is only a cover for him to feel himself to be above others." This opinion is shared by many of Bulakh's fellow believers who excluded him from the Vilnius parish of Evangelical Christian Baptists.

Freedom of conscience is an inalienable right of Soviet citizens. Article 51 of the USSR Constitution guarantees everyone the "right to profess or not to profess any religion and to conduct religious worship or atheist propaganda." But our laws also require all citizens, regardless of their religious

